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Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,090 *R PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1979 Established 1887

Parliament Modifies Budget EEC Clash Possible Over Dairy-Aid Vote

PARIS, Nov. 8 (HT) — The European Parliament may be facing a major battle in its ranks as a result of the European Parliament's vote to modify the agricultural aid approved by the nine EEC governments, an EEC commission spokesman said tonight in Brussels.

The European Parliament — in its first major assertion of its own authority since the first direct elections last June — adopted a plan tonight for reducing the EEC's aid to farmers by 10 percent and starting a new system of aid for agricultural products that are in surplus.

The aid to farmers is a major part of the Common Market's budget. Common Market governments can override the Parliament's budget vote if six member governments concur.

In setting the 1980 budget, the Parliament included provisions to cut by about 5 percent the EEC's aid to farmers. The aid to farmers is a major part of the Common Market's budget. Common Market governments can override the Parliament's budget vote if six member governments concur.

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Iranian students in New Delhi burn effigy of President Carter while shouting 'Burn, Carter, Burn' outside U.S. Embassy.

Iran Says U.S. Envoy Arrested; PLO Mediation Bid Is Rejected

By Sajid Rizvi
TEHRAN, Nov. 8 (UPI) — Defiant Iranian students today paraded a bound and blindfolded U.S. Embassy hostage before thousands of Iranians, chanting, "Death to Carter, Yankee go home!" and the government radio said the top U.S. diplomat in Iran had been arrested.

While the United States stepped up its diplomatic efforts to free the 60 to 65 American hostages, the armed Muslim students at the embassy rejected any mediation by the Palestine Liberation Organization on Washington's behalf.

In Washington, President Carter late today canceled a trip to Canada that was to have begun tomorrow so that he could "closely monitor" the Tehran situation, the White House said.

The Iranian state radio announced on its midnight broadcast that the U.S. charge d'affaires, Bruce Laingen, who was away from the embassy during Sunday's takeover and took shelter in the Foreign Ministry, had been arrested and placed under heavy guard.

The radio did not say where Mr. Laingen, who it described as "the fugitive former charge d'affaires," was seized or where he was being held.

In Washington, the State Department said it had heard a report that Mr. Laingen "has been detained" but gave out no further details.

In diplomatic efforts to free the hostages, the United States today sought the aid of Saudi Arabia, Algeria, and Libya, as well as the United Nations, France, Sweden and Britain.

Administration officials also disclosed that President Carter's envoy, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, contacted officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Istanbul about the PLO's offer to help seek the release of the hostages.

The State Department said that Mr. Clark had been specifically authorized to contact the PLO. A State Department spokesman said, "If they are moving to help release the Americans it would be a highly responsible action... We would welcome such assistance."

The PLO said Washington would have to request help before it could try to mediate with the Iranians.

"We cannot mediate or negotiate unless we are requested to do so," said Zehdi Labib Terzi, the PLO's observer at the United Nations in New York. "We can unilaterally appeal and that's what we are doing."

The Muslim students, holding their hostages for the fifth day, flatly rejected any PLO intervention. It remained to be seen whether Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini would also spurn a PLO initiative.

The students charged that the United States had been preparing in advance to grant asylum to Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, and that his admission to a New York hospital for cancer treatment was a smokescreen.

To back up their charge, the students distributed copies of a letter they said was written by U.S. charge d'affaires Bruce Laingen, unsigned but dated Aug. 1.

"Under new circumstances now with the new government firmly established and accepted it seems appropriate to admit the shah to the United States," the letter said. "The new government may not like it, but it is best to get the issue out of the way."

Thousands of Iranians marched on the U.S. Embassy to hail Ayatollah Khomeini's refusal to meet with Mr. Clark and William Miller, a State Department official. They paraded one of the hostages, blindfolded with a white cloth and with his hands bound behind his back, before the mob, which responded they said was written by U.S. charge d'affaires Bruce Laingen, unsigned but dated Aug. 1.

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Ramsey Clark

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Encouraged by Results of Talks U.K. to Ease Rhodesia Sanctions

By William Borders
LONDON, Nov. 8 (NYT) — The British government, expressing a new degree of optimism about the Zimbabwe Rhodesia conference here, announced yesterday that it planned to allow some of its economic sanctions against the breakaway colony to lapse next week.

"We are very close to a settlement," Lord Carrington, the foreign secretary, said. "In these circumstances the government believes that it would be wrong now to take the positive action of renewing" the sanctions that expire automatically next Thursday night.

But in a tumultuous session of Parliament, Lord Carrington emphasized that most of the sanctions, imposed after Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence in 1965, would remain in force until the country returned to legality under a transition plan that the conference is still struggling to work out.

Direct trade with Zimbabwe Rhodesia and financial transfers between the two have been the two most important elements of the sanctions policy — will still be banned. But some kinds of indirect trade will become possible and a number of restrictions in such areas as civil aviation, job recruitment and banking will lapse.

Optimism Disputed
The decision on sanctions, dictated largely by the Conservative government's domestic political considerations, set off howls of protest from the Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders, who also disputed the optimistic appraisal of how the talks were going.

"It cannot be said that we have made considerable progress," Edilson Zvobgo, the Patriotic Front spokesman, said. "On major, life-and-death issues we and the British are still far, far apart."

In an effort to accelerate the pace of the conference, which is now in its sixth week, President Kenneth Kamanda of Zambia arrived in London today to meet with the front's leaders and with the British, presumably in an attempt to narrow their differences.

Zambia is one of the closest African allies of the front, and the base of many of its cross-border military operations in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. But Zambia has suffered heavily from the war, and Mr. Kamanda has made no secret of his eagerness for peace. The bicultural government in Salisbury just this week increased the pressure on him by banning the shipment across its territory of maize from South Africa, and the food situation in Zambia is reported to be deteriorating.

South Africa Election Result
JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 8 (AP) — The ruling National Party yesterday suffered its first by-election defeat since taking power in 1948 with its commitment to apartheid.

The Nationalists were defeated by the Liberal Progressive Federal Party in the suburban Johannesburg district of Edenvale. The Progressives advocate granting the black majority full citizenship rights in a system of federated states within the republic.

The National Party's defeat does not threaten its hold on Parliament. Prior to the voting, the Nationalists held 135 of 165 seats. The Progressives, the largest opposition party, had 17.

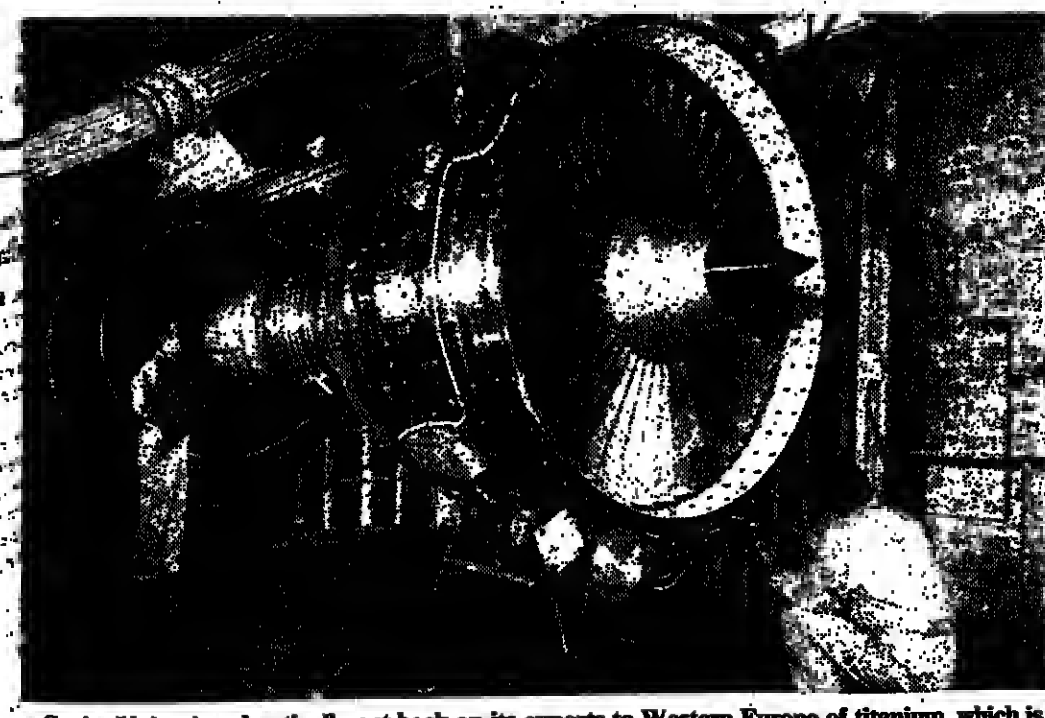
The successful Progressive candidate in Edenvale, Brian Goodall, said his victory means "there are obviously a lot of seats that are now within the grasp of the PFP."

As the election result was being assessed, the powerful leader of South Africa's 5 million Zulus virtually dared the government to stop him from violating an internal security law.

Chief Gashu Buthelezi quoted imprisoned black leader Nelson Mandela at a political rally. Mandela has been banned, and it is against internal security laws to quote banned persons.

Asked whether he had sought permission to quote Mandela, Chief Buthelezi said, "I have quoted him in two other speeches in the last 12 months. I have no intention of asking for any permission for this kind of thing. My political stature in South Africa warrants this kind of attitude."

Seen against the background of a continuing in-fighting between Chief Buthelezi and more militant black leaders, his action seems to be aimed at demonstrating his own commitment to the elimination of white-minority rule. It also may be an attempt to show that he is the only black leader in South Africa powerful enough to confront the government.



Soviet Union has drastically cut back on its exports to Western Europe of titanium, which is key component of jet engines such as these being constructed at a Snecma factory in France.

Russia, Major Titanium Supplier To Europe, Cutting Its Exports

By Axel Krause
PARIS, Nov. 8 (HT) — For resurged in secrecy, the Soviet Union has ceased or severely cut exports to countries in Western Europe of processed titanium, a light, heat-resistant metal that is virtually indispensable for building jet engines, missiles and nuclear reactors.

Since the Russians supply more than half of Western Europe's titanium needs for its expanding space and nuclear industries, a gradual cutback in the last few months has triggered widespread alarm — one source called it a "repression" — among users in France, West Germany and Britain, according to interviews this week with industry and government officials.

These countries' governments, convinced that burgeoning jet air, space and nuclear-related programs are jeopardized, are quickly backing exploration efforts to launch Europe's first titanium manufacturing industry.

The Soviet Union, with an estimated annual output of about 200,000 tons, of which roughly 10 percent has been exported in past years, is the world's largest producer of titanium, accounting for 46 percent of world output. The United States produces 25,000 tons; Japan, 13,000 tons. The ore is readily available throughout the world, particularly in Australia, Canada, the United States and Norway.

Western Europe's only production facility is a small, 25-year-old unit located in northeastern England, owned and operated by Imperial Metals Industries. It supplies aircraft maker Rolls-Royce, and is being phased out of production.

Plans were announced earlier this year to build a British plant by 1981 that would cost £30 million (\$63 million) and whose projected maximum annual 10,000-ton capacity would more than triple the existing unit's capacity. The projected ownership was split among the government's National Enterprise Board (80 percent), which also will provide the bulk of the financing; IMI and Rolls-Royce each will hold 10 percent shares.

European Talks
But yesterday, NEB officials confirmed that "preliminary" talks are under way for "Europeanizing" the project, which could lead to French and West German participation.

British officials said they already have had "contacts" with France's Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann, which until the mid-1960s operated two small titanium plants in France; and West Germany's Thyssen metallurgical group.

Senior French officials confirmed yesterday that both French industry Minister Andre Girard and his British counterpart, Keith Joseph, also are "talking about cooperating" in the British project, although no decisions have been reached on either side.

A senior French official also said that his government will "most certainly" decide by early January, possibly earlier, whether to participate.

The dilemma for French policymakers is that there are also mounting pressures to build a large-scale plant in France. Rene Ravand, chairman of the government-owned engine manufacturer Snecma group, declared on Monday that it was a "categorical imperative" for France to build its own plant. He specifically cited as a reason the rapidly increasing orders for the civilian Airbus and military Mirage craft, which are powered by Snecma-built engines. Snecma is France's largest user of titanium, accounting for

Students Parade Bound Hostage

By Sajid Rizvi
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Ohira Replaces Most Ministers

TOKYO, Nov. 8 (UPI) — Premier Masayoshi Ohira formed his government today, replacing most members of his 20-member Cabinet.

Mr. Ohira, re-elected Tuesday, appointed Saburo Okita, an economics expert, as foreign minister, replacing Sonao Sonoda. The international trade and industry post went to Yoshitake Sasaki. Noboru Takeshita was named finance minister.

The Cabinet, Mr. Ohira's second since he assumed power last December, includes Enji Kubota as director-general of the Defense Agency, Tadao Kuraishi as justice minister, Masao Onishi as posts and telecommunications minister and Kajiro Shoji as director-general of the Economic Planning Agency.

Mr. Ohira's close aide, Masayuki Ito, is the chief Cabinet secretary, the government's principal spokesman.

At Camp on Thai Border Khmer Third Force Trains Amid Refugees

By John Burgess
CAMP 007, Thai-Cambodian border (UPI) — It is not far from this sprawling collection of plastic-roofed huts, swarms of flies and more than 80,000 people is probably the world's largest city of Cambodians. And it is probably not in Cambodia, although the soldiers who show visitors around swear it is.

Camp 007 — its commander says the designation is simply a code and has no relation to James Bond — is headquarters for one of several Khmer Serei (Free Khmer) military units that have emerged as a minor third force in Cambodia since Vietnamese troops deposed the Khmer Rouge government of Pol Pot in January.

The camp stands in a wooded area where the Thai-Cambodian frontier is disputed and imprecisely marked. When three U.S. senators investigating refugee problems visited Camp 007 last week, camp leaders told them they were standing on Cambodian soil, but local villagers and one of the camp's senior officers have said it is well inside Thailand.

Seemingly endless lanes flanked by tiny huts twist and turn across Camp 007. From atop a small hill one cannot see the end of the camp in any direction. It is easily the largest concentration of refugees in all of Southeast Asia.

People appear to be in far better health and spirits than those in Khmer Rouge camps. They sometimes greet visitors with chaste enthusiasm, pressing so close that soldiers have to clear the way.

Despite the hardships, one senses a certain hope in the air. Camp 007 has become known across western Cambodia as a place where food is available (if at a steep price) and where one can hope to lead one's own life, whether it involves Buddhist worship or lipstick and nail polish.

The Khmer Serei camps have received scant world attention because their existence is an embarrassment to many parties. To Thailand, because it professes non-involvement in the Cambodian conflict but tolerates these anti-Vietnamese soldiers along its border, and to the Khmer Rouge and the Heng Samrin government because the camps in many ways are a reincarnation of the old Cambodian republic, supposedly destroyed forever in 1975.

Peking District Votes in Election With More Candidates Than Posts

PEKING, Nov. 8 (UPI) — Voters in eastern Peking went to the polls today in the first election in Communist China to offer a choice of candidates. Residents of the capital's Dongzheng district strolled in chilly sunshine to choose two of three candidates for the district branch of the city government.

Ai Gui Jiao, an official in charge of one polling place, said, "We electors are quite happy, as this is the first time since the Cultural Revolution that everybody takes part in an election. Even before the Cultural Revolution the number of candidates was the same as the number of persons elected. Now there are more candidates than winners."

All elected forms of government were virtually suspended when Mao Tse-tung launched the Cultural Revolution in 1966. City governments were replaced by "revolutionary committees." In June this year, the National People's Congress passed laws giving citizens the right to elect local and regional officials by secret ballot. The law specifies that the number of candidates be greater than the number of posts.

Candidates are still screened by the Communist Party. Mr. Ai said today's voting was a trial run for the rest of the country.

At his polling station, at 39 Interior Ministry Lane, where the ministry was located centuries ago, people came in a steady stream to vote in what is normally a club for theatrical performers. Inside a sign said, "Give Scope to Socialist Democracy." The candidates were a 76-year-old retired worker, who is a Moslem and not a Communist Party member; a 51-year-old housewife, and a 60-year-old retired worker. Both of the latter are local party officials.

Lying inside a crude shelter, with
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

But Embargo Is Feared

Iran Oil Still Flowing, U.S. Says

By Richard Lyons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (NYT) — Jody Powell, the presidential press secretary, said yesterday that Iranian oil exports to the United States were continuing, but there was widespread concern in the Carter administration that an embargo might be imposed by Iran and that it could upset the balance of supply and demand for petroleum.

Faced with the possibility of an interruption, Mr. Powell said the Carter administration had created an "interagency task force" to review plans for dealing with a situation.

The two major recommendations of the group, which is headed by John Sawhill, the deputy secretary of energy, are for a national energy conservation effort and a temporary boost in domestic petroleum production.

Mr. Powell's remarks about petroleum supplies during his news briefing dominated a series of events pertaining to energy. Among them:

• Senior White House economic officials drafted a memo assessing the major oil companies of the world, asking that President Carter "jawbone" them into reducing

prices. The memo has not been acted upon.

• High administration officials said privately that if Iranian oil exports were completely shut off, world petroleum prices would increase 60 percent, which would be "very damaging to all consumer countries," in the words of one official.

• Stocks of crude oil, gasoline, home heating oil, and diesel fuel continued to rise in the week ending last Friday, according to data released yesterday by the American Petroleum Institute.

In discussing the situation in Iran as it pertains to the ending of exports to the United States, Mr. Powell said that "we do face that sort of threat" and added, "It is not in the best interest of this country."

"So far as I know there has been no major interruption of supplies, no embargo of oil shipments to the United States," he said. "That is our best information."

His remarks were spurred by a flurry of reports over the last two days that the Iranian government had placed an embargo on exports to the United States.

The issue was raised when Charles Duncan Jr., the secretary of energy, was quoted by reporters as

having said that Iran had cut off supplies to the United States.

The remarks were attributed to Mr. Duncan after he left a closed meeting of the Senate Energy Committee at which the recommendations of the Sawhill task force were outlined.

Mr. Duncan declined to state the measures that he had outlined to the committee but one member, Sen. Dale Bumpers, D-Ark., said some were "draconian." Included was the prospect of gasoline rationing, which Mr. Powell later ruled out.

"I don't believe that there is any way a shortfall would meet the requirements for rationing," he said.

In revealing the formation of the Sawhill task force, Mr. Powell said it was set up last month "to review and revise plans for dealing with supply interruptions."

Mr. Powell said "the work of the interagency task force was greatly accelerated immediately upon learning of the situation with regard to the embargo" and then ticked off the group's seven major recommendations.

The recommendations are: a national conservation effort; increasing domestic production; seeking a greater diversification of imports; the greater substitution of coal and natural gas for oil; better management of supplies already on hand; a more effective means of allocating supplies; and increased coordination with the International Energy Agency.

"Some of these steps can be taken administratively, others will require legislation and we will be prepared, if there is an interruption or disruption of supplies, to initiate an appropriate response depending on the nature and extent of the disruption," Mr. Powell said.

5% Delivery Cut

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ) — Iran is cutting fourth-quarter crude oil deliveries to major oil companies worldwide by 5 percent retroactive to Oct. 1, spokesmen for the companies confirmed today.

Word of the announcement by the National Iranian Oil Co. came from British Petroleum, Iran's largest customer, and from other major oil firms.

It was not immediately known whether the cut represented a drop in oil production or the diversion of oil from contract sales to the spot market, where oil prices are more than 50 percent higher.

"We were encouraged by the news," said Ashland spokesman Dan Lacey. "It seems to imply they [the Iranians] intend to keep exports moving" after widespread reports that Iran might halt oil shipments.

A State Department spokesman said, "We've heard nothing to that effect."

The shah is in the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center recuperating from gall bladder surgery and is expected to undergo chemotherapy for cancer of the lymphatic system.

U.S. leaders have daily rejected a request from Ayatollah Khomeini to return the shah to Iran to face Islamic justice for alleged crimes against the Iranian people.

Rights Unit Reports

A Massacre in Zaïre

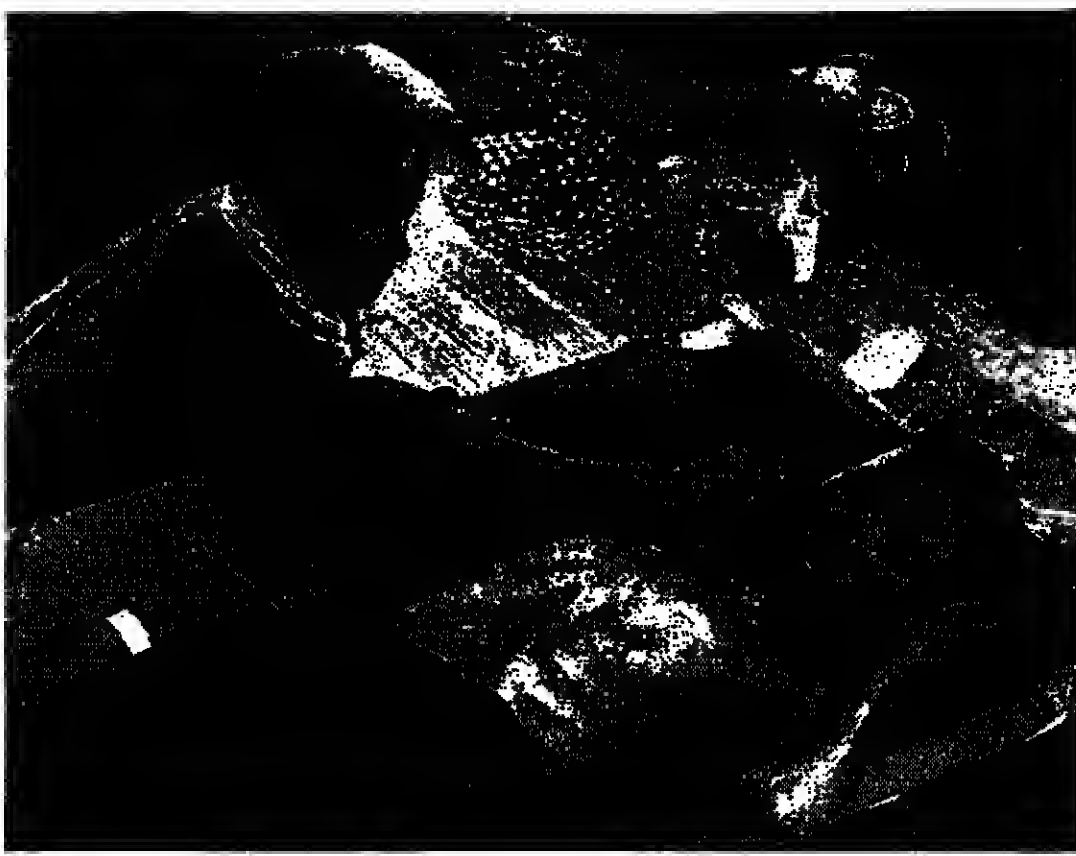
PARIS, Nov. 8 (AP) — The International Federation for the Rights of Man said here today that 200 youths were massacred July 19 by government soldiers at a youth camp in the Zaïre province of Kasai.

The Zaïre Embassy here denied the report, saying it had talked with its government authorities and could assure that "there were no massacres in Zaïre and there never will be."

It said the incident mentioned in the report appeared to be one made public in August after some persons were killed in the Kasai area when diamond traffickers attacked mine guards and the police returned fire. But the president of the rights group said information on the massacres was received three days ago and has since been verified.

Quakes Jolt Umbria

NORCIA, Italy, Nov. 8 (AP) — A number of medium-intensity quakes today jolted the Umbrian region, in central Italy, causing additional damage to houses cracked by a major quake two months ago.



An emaciated young refugee lies on a cot in a camp in Thailand, as elderly companion tries to help.

Khmer Force Trains Among Refugees

(Continued from Page 1)

bandages on her thigh, arms and chest, Yenn Yam said food in her village in Battambang province was in short supply, but people were not starving. "We were eating three ladles of rice a day," she said. "It was stock left over from last year's harvest." She estimated that this year only 20 percent of the fields around her home village area are under cultivation.

Hidden Gold

People arrive daily, but many also leave, returning to Cambodia with supplies for their families. On a trail leading out of the camp's rear exit, a rarely broken chain of heavily laden people, some of them pushing bicycles, could be seen last week heading back to Cambodia.

Camp 007 was established in May, since then, says its commander, Long Riath, it has supported itself with long-hidden gold that newcomers brought with them. Now, however, its size has become unwieldy, and camp authorities have called for help from the United Nations and the International Red Cross.

Like all Khmer Serei groups, the one at 007 — it calls itself Khmer Angkor, or Angkor National Liberation Movement — has grandiose plans to reconquer Cambodia from the Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge.

Long Riath, seated at a rough-hewn wooden table, produced a document in a plastic folder reminding the formal establishment of the movement on Oct. 5. Representatives from all over Cambodia met in the camp, it said, and formulated a program of peace, independence and neutrality. It claimed the group has more than 11,000 men and women under arms around Cambodia. In 1977 a force of 20,000 is being trained, although there are not enough weapons at present.

"Even people 60 years old want to carry arms if they can get them," Long Riath said. As he spoke, officers put about 100 recruits through drills at a nearby parade ground complete with flagpole and sentry.

Most rifles in evidence were Communist-issue AK-47s. Long Riath said most were captured from the Vietnamese, although a few were looted from Khmer Rouge caches identified by defectors. No foreign countries are providing weapons, he said, but he invited visitors to help him get aid from overseas.

Indochina watchers generally believe the Khmer Serei receive financial support from Cambodian emigre groups. Prince Sihanouk, the former head of state who now leads a neutralist movement, has said that China and Thailand probably give assistance as well. "As long as we can get weapons and food supplies," Long Riath said, "we can defeat them on the battlefield."

"Them" refers to the Vietnamese. Most of 007's people despise the Khmer Rouge rule, but his troops have a working truce with them in the interests of driving out the foreigners.

Observers in Bangkok doubt that the Khmer Serei are a serious factor in the Cambodian situation. Claims about troop strength are thought to be exaggerated. Moreover, anti-Communist Cambodians are hopelessly factionalized, incapable of uniting under a single flag, the observers say.

Several miles south of 007 is another Khmer Serei camp, this one with 30,000 people, nominally commanded by a man who claims to be a relative of Prince Sihanouk and who has already formed his own government. Another group along the border is led by former Cambodian Premier Son Sann.

The Khmer Serei groups appear to hope that somehow the mantle of Cambodian legitimacy will pass to them, as world opinion continues to shun the Vietnamese-imposed government and the Khmer Rouge. Most analysts think it unlikely.

Asked what impact the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran had on the vote, Sen. Bennett Johnston, D-La., the floor manager, replied: "Very helpful." He added that "it increased the rhetoric two or three octaves, but whether it got any votes, I don't know."

The senators reported they were told there would be a 5 to 10 percent shortage of gasoline in this country early in 1980, or perhaps much sooner if there were an interruption in exports from Iran. They said there had been a temporary interruption there Tuesday.

The energy bill sustained by the Senate calls for spending \$20 billion during the first phase of the program, building demonstration plants for various synthetic technologies over the next three to five years. Its goal involves investing another \$68 billion later for greatly increased production.

The measure rejected yesterday would only have spent \$3 billion for

that firing on camp reported

BANGKOK, Nov. 8 (WP) — Thai Army units today fired hundreds of mortar and artillery rounds into a camp containing about 60,000 refugees, killing large numbers of them, journalists returning from the camp said.

An officer of the anti-Communist Khmer Serei faction said that 6 soldiers and 93 civilians were killed.

Located close to the Thai-Cambodian border, Camp 511 is operated by Khmer Serei guerrillas who had clashed with Thai troops in recent days.

No immediate comment was available from the Thai government, which tonight welcomed Rosalynn Carter at the start of her 40-hour visit to observe and publicize the plight of the Indochinese refugees.

Mrs. Carter is scheduled to visit a refugee camp about 45 miles from Camp 511 tomorrow. Officials traveling with her said there were no plans to cancel her visit to the camp because of the reported shelling at 511.

Motives for the attack remained a mystery. But the Thai military is known to have grown distrustful of the poorly disciplined bands of Khmer Serei guerrillas. There are some six separate and feuding groups that have sprung up along the Thai border and emerged as a minor third force in the Cambodian conflict.

European users of titanium are turning to U.S. and Japanese sources, but since supplies are tightening worldwide, prices of the metal have risen rapidly. Spot market prices in Europe this week topped \$10 a pound — one dealer quoted \$14 — compared with \$3.60 less than a year ago.

"In Europe we are in crisis situation and until a solution is found, customers will have to suffer, since we see no let-up in the squeeze," said Paul Gadille, general delegate of France's nonferrous metals trade association. The association is a grouping of 200 major metals companies, including France's Penarroya, Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann, plus multinationals Alcan, Alcoa and Alusuisse.

But while Europeans push for more titanium processing, he warned, "there could be casualties, possibly cutbacks in production where titanium is essential — despite all the assurances to the contrary."

Will the Russians resume exports of titanium? Most observers believe that Moscow will not do so soon. But few, if any, sources in West Europe and the United States know why the Soviet Union stopped publishing nonferrous metals statistics two years ago.

"We never know why the Soviets do what they do, but there is plenty of good speculation," said a senior U.S. Interior Department official who follows metals. "All the reasons we hear about could be valid," he added. These include a reported buildup of nuclear attack submarines constructed with titanium; of new, superionic military aircraft along with expansion of the Soviet Union's large nuclear industry, plus possible accidents at titanium processing plants. "Whatever the reason, it is a state secret," the U.S. official said.

Meanwhile, to fill their immediate needs, European users of titanium are turning to U.S. and Japanese sources, but since supplies are tightening worldwide, prices of the metal have risen rapidly. Spot market prices in Europe this week topped \$10 a pound — one dealer quoted \$14 — compared with \$3.60 less than a year ago.

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Seen as White House Victory

Senate Rejects Bid to Trim Carter Synthetic Fuel Plan

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (NYT) — President Carter won a significant victory for his energy program yesterday when the Senate decisively rejected an attempt to reduce the investment he proposed in synthetic fuel development and eliminate the new corporation he wants to supervise the program.

The vote to uphold the synthetic fuel legislation supported by the administration was 57 to 37, a larger margin than had been expected, and backers of the bill were confident they could bring it to final passage early next week without major change.

Three hours later, the Senate turned back another attempt to modify the president's program, whose sponsors characterized it as a compromise in terms of spending and creating new government bureaucracy. The vote was 55 to 37 to table or kill the measure.

Events in Iran were an ingredient in the Senate debate. Earlier in the day, members of the Energy Committee received a special briefing from the CIA and the Department of Energy on the chances of prospective reductions in oil imports.

"Very Helpful"

Asked what impact the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran had on the vote, Sen. Bennett Johnston, D-La., the floor manager, replied: "Very helpful." He added that "it increased the rhetoric two or three octaves, but whether it got any votes, I don't know."

The senators reported they were told there would be a 5 to 10 percent shortage of gasoline in this country early in 1980, or perhaps much sooner if there were an interruption in exports from Iran. They said there had been a temporary interruption there Tuesday.

The energy bill sustained by the Senate calls for spending \$20 billion during the first phase of the program, building demonstration plants for various synthetic technologies over the next three to five years. Its goal involves investing another \$68 billion later for greatly increased production.

The measure rejected yesterday would only have spent \$3 billion for

5 Oil Companies Accused Of Overcharging on Crude

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP) — The Energy Department today accused five major oil companies of overcharging customers by hundreds of millions of dollars from 1973 to 1976.

In yet another chapter of actions by the department's Office of Special Counsel, the five firms were charged with crude oil pricing violations involving alleged mislabeling of "old oil" as "new oil" for which the company can charge a higher price. The alleged overcharges total \$365 million.

Shell Oil Co. is accused of overcharging customers \$173.9 million and the Sun Oil Co. \$104.5 million. The other firms accused and amounts of alleged overcharges are:

Conoco, \$61.9 million; Esso, \$12.4 million, and Amstar \$12.3 million.

Shell Oil's general manager, public affairs, E.J. Carroll, said from contested the accusation from the Energy Department, "actions of political finger-pointing to be destructive and counterproductive."

E.A. Robinson, Exxon USA vice president, said that "E" has been applying the regulatory issue in a correct and consistent manner for the six years these controls have been in place."

Labeling Issue

The issue of how to label oil has been a controversial one. After oil crisis in 1973, federal regulators sought to hold down oil prices also to encourage some new exploration and increased production from existing oil fields.

A tiered pricing system was created. "Old oil," the traditional oil from an oilfield, was frozen at prices. Additional output above beyond the production level existing fields was considered "new oil" and could be sold at a higher price. Further, new oil wells could also be higher priced as "new oil."

The Energy Department in these cases that oil companies mislabeled "old oil" as "new" in an effort to charge higher prices. Previous cases involving charges, the department has also for example, that new wells drilled on old sites in an effort to "old oil" appear to be new. The companies are not charged with any criminal violation, but with misinterpreting the rules.

In all, the Office of Special said has accused the 15 major companies of more than \$6.4 billion in overcharges. By the end of the year, when that office must wade into its audit of those companies, a gin auditing smaller firms number is expected to swell billion or more.

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Iran Says U.S. Aide Held; PLO Mediation Rejected

(Continued from Page 1)

with jeers and chants of "Criminal American."

The unidentified hostage, a tall man with ruffled reddish hair, was led by guards across the embassy parking lot.

U.S. officials in Washington said that information received through various channels convinced them the hostages were "unharmed, uninjured and alive, although . . . un-

France Names Labor Minister

PARIS, Nov. 8 (Reuters) — The French government today named Jean Matteoli, head of the country's coal board, as labor minister to replace Robert Boulin, who committed suicide last week.

Mr. Matteoli, 56, a lawyer, has spent his career in the French civil service and has not held a political post before.

Mr. Boulin, a senior member of the Gaullist party and a minister for 16 years, killed himself after he was implicated in questionable real estate dealings.

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Sorry to introduce ourselves in this strange way, but it has become necessary. We publish Passport, the confidential, privately circulated monthly newsletter on world travel. It's read by discerning travelers all over the world. Our information comes from carefully selected "insiders." It's not for beginners. Most of our readers have traveled many times before, have done the basic sightseeing, and are now more interested in updating themselves on the world travel scene.

Each month in this twenty-volume 12 page letter, we share new travel discoveries with our members—charming inns, attractive restaurants, undiscovered resorts, places even the guidebooks haven't found yet. We also warn them about places that are becoming spoiled and touristy.

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Carter, Kennedy in Polls

Brown Enters U.S. Race, Calls Leaders 'Inadequate'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP) — Edmund Brown Jr., of California, formally announced his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination today, saying that the nation's current leaders are inadequate to steer the ship.

Gov. Brown stood in a brief statement that he stood for protection of the Earth, service to the people and innovation and industrialization of the world.

Presidential leadership often is the exception rather than the rule, he said. "It's time to wake up, to build for the future, not to sleep."

Saying he would "offer an alternative," Gov. Brown launched his challenge to President Carter and Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, who opened his formal campaign yesterday. Mr. Carter is announcing his candidacy on Dec. 1.

Gov. Brown called for a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget, and he proposed a national energy corporation to develop and manage the country's oil supply. He said that he would impose government control on petroleum imports.

The governor also urged that the representatives, named by the president, be appointed to the boards of directors of all multinational corporations.

White House Memo Says Kennedy Bid Unjustified

By Steven R. Weisman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (NYT) — A two-page memorandum has been circulating privately at the White House suggesting ways for top officials to promote President Carter. It contains an assertion that Sen. Edward Kennedy has had difficulty in developing a rationale for his candidacy.

The memorandum suggests that officials tell their listeners that, though there are "no overriding differences" between Mr. Carter and Sen. Kennedy, the senator advocates "a smaller defense posture" and has been "more willing to create large new programs than work to improve existing programs."

White House officials say that the memorandum is a product of a series of strategy sessions among Mr. Carter's political advisers. Many of his aides have said they are constrained to avoid attacking Mr. Kennedy by name because of a need to appear nonpolitical, although many administration officials criticize the Massachusetts Democrat in private.

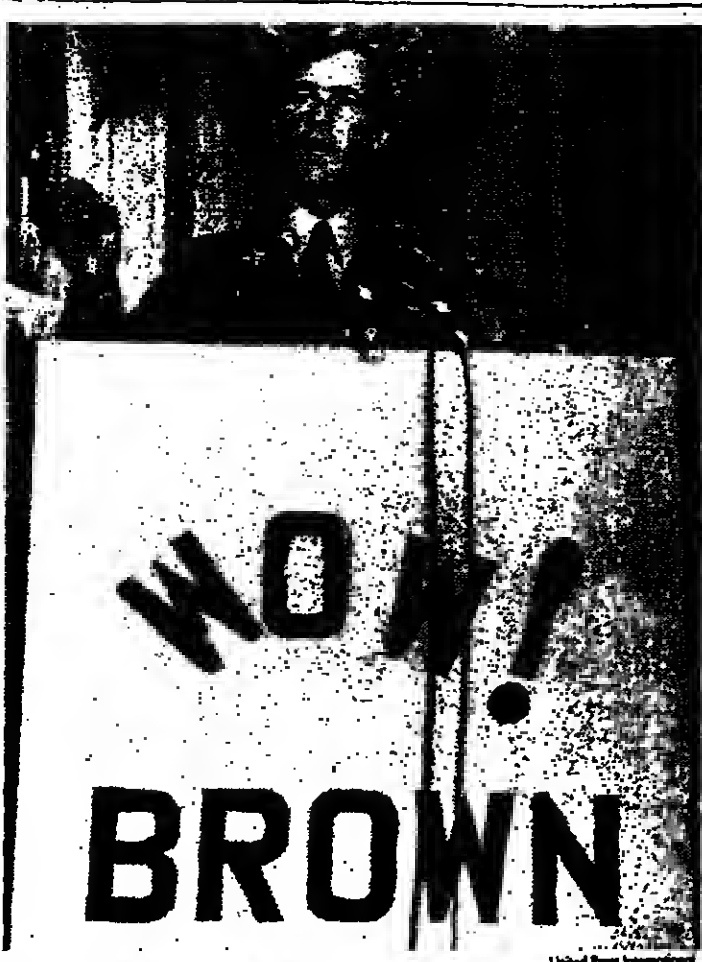
The memorandum thus offers an unusual glimpse of the political thinking among the senior White House staff, and in particular the evolving approach to Sen. Kennedy.

Argentine Aide Said To Escape Gunmen

By AP

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 8 (AP) — At least 30 bullets hit a car in which Argentina's treasury secretary, Juan Alemann, was riding yesterday, but the official escaped unhurt, two news agencies reported.

Mr. Alemann's driver and a bodyguard were wounded, the agencies said, adding that the gunmen were not identified.



Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. announces his candidacy.

Clean Swiss Process Works While Others Fail

Trash-to-Energy Plant a Success in U.S.

By Robert Blair Kaiser

HAMPTON, N.H. (NYT) — "You see this pile of land over there?" the guide shouts, turning around in the cockpit of the sleek Italian helicopter and pointing to a rise in the terrain. "It's a landfill in Amesbury. They dump garbage there, and the people are angry because, they say, the fill is contaminating the ground water supplies and making a mess out of the Merrimack River."

The guide is Michael Dingman, the chopper is his, and it is speeding along at 150 miles per hour over a beautiful pattern of golden autumn foliage and blue streams and ponds along the Massachusetts-New Hampshire border. But there is a gleam in the eye of Mr. Dingman when he speaks of Amesbury's anger, because he has a way to eliminate it and make himself an ecological hero. A rich hero.

Amesbury, he says, can send its

garbage trucks 35 miles to his Refuse Energy Systems Co. in Saugus, north of Boston. He will take it off their hands for \$14.82 a ton, a price 13 other communities north of Boston are already paying. Moreover, without using any other fuel, he will turn the garbage into steam and sell it to the General Electric Co. for its jet engine plant just 3,000 feet away, where some steam will be used for heat and most to generate electricity.

Model Plant
Resco, a joint venture of Wheelabrator-Frye Inc., based here, and the Matteo Construction Co. of Boston, is the United States' first successful garbage-to-energy operation, turning a profit and operating without government help. As such, it may prove to be a model for municipalities across the nation that are increasingly eager to dispose of their waste without fouling the earth and water.

Louis Block, facilities manager at the General Electric plant, put the equation simply, saying: "Rubbish is far more reliable than oil. Why bury it?"

Other attempts at trash-to-power operations have failed elsewhere, including St. Louis, where officials spent \$11 million of public funds before scrapping the plant as unworkable. In Hempstead, N.Y., a plant built to produce one-fifth of the town's electricity out of garbage has been spreading nauseating gases over neighborhoods and exposing workers to unsafe levels of dust and germs in its first year, according to residents and federal officials.

Mr. Dingman, 48, is president of Wheelabrator-Frye, a company list-

Abductors Free U.S. Executives

In San Salvador

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8 — Two U.S. executives who were kidnapped by leftist guerrillas in El Salvador 47 days ago have been freed and are enroute home, the Los Angeles Times reported yesterday.

The Times reported that a spokesman for Beckman Instruments said Dennis McDonald of Whittier, near Los Angeles, and Fausto Bucheli of Puerto Rico were released unharmed yesterday outside a San Salvador supermarket and telephoned their relatives immediately — with money "loaned" to them by their kidnappers.

Mr. McDonald, director of a Beckman subsidiary in El Salvador, and Bucheli, an engineer from Beckman's California headquarters on a business visit to the subsidiary, were abducted Sept. 21 on a highway outside the capital. A bodyguard was killed in the ambush.

A group calling itself the Revolutionary Party of Central America Workers claimed responsibility for the kidnapping and demanded that Beckman Instruments pay for publication of its anti-government manifesto in newspapers in the United States, Latin America and Europe as a condition of the hostages' release.

The company agreed to pay for the manifesto, which denounced President Carlos Humberto Romero, who was ousted from office Oct. 15, and U.S. "exploiters." Unconfirmed reports also indicated that the kidnappers had demanded a \$10-million ransom.

ed by Fortune magazine as being among the top 500 U.S. industrial companies in terms of sales. The company will gross close to \$1 billion this year on a product line that includes inks, chemicals and carbon papers, as well as energy and environmental protection technology.

The latter expertise is behind the Resco plant, a \$50-million facility that burns 1,450 tons of garbage a day, seven days a week — the daily equivalent of 67,000 gallons of foreign oil. Since the plant opened in October, 1975, on the site of a garbage dump the authorities had closed, Resco has created more than 6.8 billion pounds of the purest form of energy: steam.

Swiss License
"It isn't a very complicated idea, really," Mr. Dingman said.

"They've been doing this for years in Europe. We licensed the process from Von Roll Ltd. in Zurich, Switzerland. 'Americanized' it and made it work here."

"Americanizing" meant learning what pressures and temperatures were necessary to incinerate the three million pounds of stuff the plant receives each day from 13 communities and 65 private handlers, and how to filter the byproducts of combustion.

"Garbage is different here than it is in Bern, Switzerland," Mr. Dingman said. "We get refrigerators here, old railroad track, the other day we got a half of a VW."

Everything Burns
Trucks back into the plant, unload their refuse and are off in seven minutes. Then, without any sorting, a giant crane scoops up the trash, 2½ tons at a pass, and drops it into a conveyor that feeds it into one of two giant furnaces. At a temperature of 1,650 degrees Fahrenheit (899 Celsius), and under controlled pressures, almost everything burns.

The heat fires boilers that produce the steam, which goes to the GE plant across the Saugus River in Lynn, Mass. Magnets remove scrap iron from the ash, and the ash itself is to be used for highway resurfacing.

There is hardly any smell inside the plant, and none outside — a "negative pressure system," something not unlike a vacuum cleaner, sucks in outside air from the area where the garbage is dumped. There were community complaints in the beginning about an ash-flaking problem, but Joseph Tabbi, health agent for the Saugus Board of Health, said that there had been only three in the last 12 months, and that the plant had complied with federal standards.

John Kehoe Jr., vice president and general manager of Wheelabrator-Frye's Energy Systems Division, said he had approached "every major city in the country" in hopes of reproducing the Resco success story. "If we can do it here," Dingman said, "we can do it anywhere."

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Says Cuba, Sahara Stances Erode Liberal Support
Young: Carter Hard-Line May Cost Votes

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP) — Andrew Young, a major ally of President Carter's bid for a second term, has warned that U.S. shifts toward hard-line policies in the Caribbean and northern Africa could cause great disillusionment among American blacks and other groups whose support is crucial to Mr. Carter's candidacy.

In an interview last week, the former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations emphasized that he supports his former boss and will actively use his considerable influence with black voters to help Mr. Carter in his contest against Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., for the Democratic presidential nomination.

But Mr. Young also warned, "I'm going to fight to ensure that the foreign policy direction I helped to set when I was in the administration is maintained." He made clear that, in the three months since he left the UN post amid controversy, some of the administration's actions have struck him as "wrong and cause for concern."

Two Criticisms

In particular, Mr. Young singled out two issues for criticism — the attempt to respond to discovery of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba with a display of Cold War rhetoric and muscle flexing, and the decision to provide weapons to help Morocco's autocratic King Hassan II fight guerrillas in the western Sahara.

He challenged both stances as "not helpful to overall U.S. interests" and said there is a danger that they will be seen by those groups that helped to elect Mr. Carter in 1976 — "the blacks and other minority groups, the young, the clergy, the liberal intellectuals" — as a backing away from the administration's commitment to human rights and to dealing with the Third World on terms divorced from the East-West rivalries of the superpowers.

"I'm not saying that's happening," Mr. Young emphasized. "I think the administration's commitment to what's right is solid. But when you get close to an election, there's a tendency to try to play both sides — to appease the hawks by putting on a big show of anti-Communist saber-rattling about things that aren't really serious security issues."

Whether Mr. Young can transform his standing among blacks and liberals who share his policy views into votes for Mr. Carter is an open question. But, in the interview, he made clear that his purpose was to articulate the foreign policy concerns of these constituencies and to underscore their importance in next year's political battles.

Policy Impact

"Sure, the major issues, especially for blacks are going to be things like jobs and inflation and the economy," he said. "But don't underestimate the impact that foreign policy can have on the activist, liberal wing of the Democratic Party."

"Look back to 1976 when black voters were decisive in electing Jimmy Carter," he argued. "Back then, all the Democratic candidates were saying pretty much the same things on domestic issues. If anything, Carter probably was the most conservative of them all."

Yet, he said, the things that helped to get him the overwhelming black vote was that he spoke out clearly about southern Africa and the treatment of blacks there. The

black community heard that and decided that his position on civil rights in southern Africa was an indicator that he would be sympathetic to the aspirations of blacks and women and other minorities here at home.

In the Caribbean, Mr. Young argued, the get-tough policy toward Cuba is having a polarizing effect "because it's making us victims of insensitivity of the problems of other area leaders like Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica and the people in some of the smaller islands like Grenada."

Their problems, he said, "are the problems of development and poverty. They're trying to manage countries that are close to unmanageable. They're under great pressures that include the need to appease their left wings. That means being friendly with Cuba and looking to Castro for some help."

Young contended that the U.S. decision will only serve to polarize tensions in the region.

He implied that the decision resulted from the influence of Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and State Department Middle East experts seeking to appease Saudi Arabia, a backer of King Hassan's conservative government.

'Simplistic View'

These groups, Mr. Young said, take the "simplistic view that Algeria is a radical state with a bias toward the Soviets and Morocco is a conservative state on our side. The real truth is a lot more complicated."

"Algeria," not noted, "is our major trading partner in the area, one that does almost \$4 billion worth of business with us a year. We're not going to do U.S. industry or U.S. interests any favors by alienating the Algerians."

"And," he added, "we're not doing Morocco any favors by trying to create an illusion of strength with guns that won't even get there for two years. If King Hassan is in trouble, the threat comes not from the people in the western Sahara but from the unfulfilled aspirations of his own people, and he'd be far better served by \$100 million spent on internal development than on guns."

It is especially important for the Carter administration to understand these things, Mr. Young said, because Sen. Kennedy is a liberal who could take away much of Mr.

Carter's support if the president moves too far right in his foreign policy.

"I'll be with Carter," he said, "but I also expect to be with the Democratic Party next November, and I'll be perfectly willing to support Ted Kennedy if he wins the nomination and if he remains true to his liberal principles."

"... I support Jimmy Carter because, even though I disagree with him about some things, I think he's smart enough and honest enough to do what's good for the country. If that changes, then I'll change," he said. "But I don't think it will."

Insurance Firm
Sues TV Network
In U.S. for Libel

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP) — A firm specializing in cancer insurance filed a \$2.5-million libel suit against the ABC television network yesterday, basing its complaint on a televised series on insurance frauds.

The American Family Life Assurance Co. of Columbus, Ga., charged in a suit filed in State Supreme Court that a three-part "Closeup" series aired on "World News Tonight" on Nov. 27-29, 1978, libeled and slandered the company.

John Amos, chairman of American Family, said the company "will take appropriate action to protect the integrity, good name and reputation of our company and the equity of our policies in force from being further maligned."

Calls to ABC in New York and Washington failed to obtain a comment on the suit.

6 Children Die in Fire

CANTON, Miss., Nov. 8 (AP) — A fire raged through a wood-frame house here last night, killing six children, who were trapped inside when the dwelling collapsed, authorities said today.

Flood to Leave House Jan. 31, Cites Ill Health

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP) — Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., the 16-term congressman who faces retrial on federal criminal charges, announced yesterday that he will resign from the House of Representatives on Jan. 31 for health reasons.

"I find that my declining health no longer permits me to discharge my responsibilities to the full extent to which my constituents are entitled," the 75-year-old congressman said in a statement delivered to reporters by his aides.

The reason for the effective date of my resignation is to allow for an early process for the election procedures in Pennsylvania and for the arrangement of matters pending in my office," the statement said.

The announcement gave no indication that Rep. Flood's pending retrial on bribery and conspiracy charges had anything to do with the resignation. The trial, set for Dec. 3, was postponed twice this year because Rep. Flood underwent an eye operation and had various other ailments.

Today, a federal judge again postponed the trial of Rep. Flood to allow the congressman time to undergo psychological tests and withdrawal from medication.

Young contended that the U.S. decision will only serve to polarize tensions in the region.

He implied that the decision resulted from the influence of Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and State Department Middle East experts seeking to appease Saudi Arabia, a backer of King Hassan's conservative government.

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1,700 Plants, 100 Animals May Lose U.S. Protection.

France Ordered To Defend Ban On British Lamb



CANTANKEROUS — The Lilliputian-size armor is the single-minded product of Heinz Schmette of Ingolstadt, West Germany. Schmette, 53, has a 40-hour-a-week job as a doorman, but his true vocation is building track vehicles out of discarded tin cans on 1:14 scale. The models, which include every German army vehicle produced since 1932, each have three motors, allowing the tracks to roll, the gun turrets to swivel, and the searchlights to shine. Exact down to the rivets, the work has drawn the attention of the Bavarian army museum.

Big Education Bill Wins House Passage

Robert Baudin, 61, said he flew close to the UN building and the offices of the publishing company Harcourt Brace Jovanovich to vent his anger at the editing of his recently published autobiography, "Confessions of a Promiscuous Counterfeiter."

The House measure provides a streamlined administrative structure

New Delhi, Dacca Play Down Clash At Joint Border

Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman, who is on a visit to Sri Lanka, also termed the incident as "only a little exchange of fire" that could not be termed as "border clash" as such."

According to Indian reports, Bangladesh troops were firing at Indian farmers to prevent them from harvesting crops on the border at Belonia, in the southern tip of Tripura, and Indian border police had to return the fire.

'79 French Crop: Quality Is Average.

1979 In the Côte de Nuits, a hailstorm in June devastated an estimated 1,000 hectares from Nuits-Saint-Georges to Gevry-Chambertin, resulting in the loss of about 40 percent of the crop. There, and in Chassagne, vintners are

The picking was done from the end of September to the middle of last month, with those harvesting late getting riper grapes with a higher degree of alcohol. The white crop was very big, 60 hectoliters to the hectare, against 40 to 45 for the red.

the hectare and more. According to the yield, alcohol content runs from 9.5 to 12 degrees. The wines are of good acidity, are well balanced and aromatic. It should be possible to build up stocks that had run low and stabilize prices. About the same is true for Spanish Fine champagne.

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Alghirbanis (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Indonesia (air)	\$	273.00	114.00	75.00	Philippines (air)	\$	228.00	136.50	75.00
Africa, Others (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Iran (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Poland (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Africa, Others (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Iraq (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Polynesia French (air)	\$	145.00	97.50	54.00
Algeria (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Israel (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Portugal (air)	Esc.	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,500.00
Algeria (air)	Scd.	2,100.00	1,050.00	500.00	Italy (air)	Scd.	365.00	154.50	85.50	Romania (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Algeria (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Israel (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Belgium	B Fr	4,030.00	2,015.00	1,125.00	Italy	Lire	91,333.00	45,666.00	25,916.00	Singapore (air)	\$	228.00	136.50	75.00
Burma (air)	\$	273.00	136.50	75.00	Japan (air)	\$	273.00	136.50	75.00	South America (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Bulgaria (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Khmer Rep (air)	\$	273.00	136.50	75.00	Spain (air)	Ptas.	8,000.00	4,000.00	2,400.00
Canada (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Korea (air)	\$	273.00	136.50	75.00	Sri Lanka (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air)	\$	273.00	136.50	75.00	Lebanon (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	3,000.00	1,500.00	82.00
Cyprus (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Lebanon (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Switzerland (air)	\$	228.00	136.50	75.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Lithuania (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Taiwan (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Denmark (air)	D Kr.	640.00	320.00	180.00	Luxembourg	L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00	Turkey (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Egypt (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Malaysia (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	U.S. Air (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00
El Salvador (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Malta (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	U.S. Air, Arms (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland	F Mk	2,600.00	1,300.00	700.00	Mexico (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	U.S. Mail (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50
France	FF	520.00	260.00	145.00	Mexico (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Vietnam (air)	\$	228.00	136.50	75.00
Germany	DM	4,270.00	2,135.00	1,200.00	Morocco (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Yugoslavia (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Greek Britain	Stk	39.00	19.50	10.50	Nepal (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Zaire (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Hong Kong (air)	Hk\$	2,300.00	1,150.00	600.00	Netherlands	FL	300.00	150.00	82.00	Other Eur. Countr. (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Hungary (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	New Zealand (air)	\$	273.00	136.50	75.00					
					Singap (air)	N Kr.	976.00	200.00	161.00					

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published in this section are subject to the usual restrictions on advertising in this section. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspar in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
SALES DIRECTOR For East	Excellent	American Helist & Derrick Co. (construction equip. products).	Minneapolis, St. Paul area	Results oriented prof.; sales mgmt. capabilities in capital const. equip. ind.; Eng. + Chinese &/or Japanese.	Phil Harkin, American Helist & Derrick Co., 31 S. Robert Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55107, U.S.A.	L.I.T. 25-10-78
MANAGER MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING		CNS (music business).	Paris	35-40; degree in engineering; 5 yrs. relevant exp.; E.E.C. ind.; Eng., Fr., + Ger., Italian or Span.	B.A. Verzet, NSI International, 73 rue de Valenciennes, 75006 Paris. Tel: (01) 266 04 83.	L.I.T. 25-10-78
ASSISTANT DIVISION COUNSEL	Good	Wicks Europe/Africa (pharmaceuticals & toiletries).	Paris	About 5 yrs. exp. in private law practice & corp. legal work; some package goods or pharmaceutical exp.	W. Perrenoud, Wicks International, 10 rue Jean Strousser, 75116 Paris.	L.I.T. 25-10-78
ABU DHABI RESIDENT	Good	Products for petro-chemical & gas industries.	Abu Dhabi	Fr., Eng.; several yrs exp. in high level sales opportunities in the Middle East.	Box 8 1444, International Herald Tribune, 42521 Moully Cadex, France.	L.I.T. 25-10-78
MEXICO RESIDENT	Good	Products for petro-chemical & gas industries.	Mexico	Fr., Span. + Eng.; 30-35; familiar with int'l trade in industrial products prof. in Latin America.	Box 8 1444, International Herald Tribune, 42521 Moully Cadex, France.	L.I.T. 25-10-78
INTERNATIONAL SALES DIRECTOR	\$30,000	Stamm Generators.	Berchelsdorf, Germany	Considerable exp. in the export of int'l elec. & the negotiation of contracts (Stamm generator plant).	H.R. de Bolder, ref. 02520, Knight Ridder, Ltd., 21100 Highway 100, North York, Canada, M2T 3K7, Canada.	Financial Times 25-10-78
EUROPEAN FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	to £20,000 + car	Int'l Co. (construction materials & quarrying activities).	London	35-45; similar exp. qual. & prof. a degree in Economics or Commerce; min. 5 yrs exp. or job post.	Ref. 4466/7858, P.A. Personnel Services, 600 Whitechapel, London E1 1LE. Tel: 01-235 0080. Te. 27874.	Financial Times 25-10-78
FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEALER	Commensurate with ability.	Major U.S. multi-national bank.	Worldwide	Eng., Span.; min. 5 yrs exp. of which the last 2 at least as a senior member of the FX trading & treasury dept.	Mr. Pennington, Branch in London, 70-74, Mark Lane.	L.I.T. 27-10-78
SALES PROMOTION		British Gas Wm Organisation.	Worldwide	Entrepreneurial salesperson; proven sales record; good command of several languages.	Ref. A/1073, P.A. Management Consultants N.V., 104 Volspraght, 1018 JW Amsterdam. Tel: 020-7356882.	L.I.T. 27-10-78
PRESIDENT- DIRECTOR GENERAL		Important int'l industrial products firm.	New Paris	35-45; French nat.; Fr., Eng.; prof. engineering degree; extensive track record in sales & gen. mgmt.	Reuter Associates, Ltd., European Candidates, 7 Ave. King, CP 1280 Geneva.	L.I.T. 27-10-78
DIRECTEUR du MARKETING France & Int'l		Groupes Pierre Fabre (Nephros, Biocell, Grand Public).	Cachan, France	French exp. (R.E.S., E.S.S.E. or similar); Fr., Ang., Esp.; min. exp. international.	Ref. 105, Mr. C. Pouch, Groupes Pierre Fabre, R.P. 222, 67100 Cachan Cedex, France.	L'Express 27-10-78
AGRO- CHEMICAL (sales) MANAGER		Cymonad (a leader in the agro-chemical industry).	Brussels	Several yrs of field level commercial & tech. exp. European agro-chemical ind.; Eng. & Flem. or Dutch & Fr.	R.P. Nich, American Cymonad Co., Garden Avenue, Wayne, New Jersey 07470, U.S.A.	L.I.T. 30-10-78
DIRECTEUR ADMINISTRATIF ou FINANCIER	F.F.100,000 +	Enel, France.	Rome, France	Min. 33 yrs Fr. Angl.; exp. solid industrial min. 4 yrs there suitable highly confidential.	Ref. 91010 BT, Bernard Reut Compagnies, 7, rue Reuter 75233 Paris Cedex 08.	L.I.T. 30-10-78
MANAGER FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION		Prime (specialists de l'exportation conversationnel).	Paris area	Form. exp. comparable at position; 5 & 8 yrs exp. business situation; 5 yrs. const. employers U.S., Fr., Ang.	Ref. 8740, Prime International, 33 rue Fournier Font, 92150 Suresnes, France.	Le Monde 31-10-78
SITE MECHANICAL ENGINEERS	up to £20,000	Major electrical generating plants.		Qual. mechanical engineers with exp. in power plant construction & commissioning.	Ref. 9000, F. Gross, NSI, 8 Degenstrasse, 8000 Zurich. Tel: 011.611.3.32.20.82.	Billy Telegraph 31-10-78
DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	to mid \$30's	Consumer & industrial products markets successfully.	Charlotte, U.S.A.	Exp. int'l mktg. of hard goods; min. 5 yrs in foreign exp.; Eng., Span.; 20% int'l travel.	Robert Winkler, Solitis Associates, 2123 Oliver Rd, Pittsburgh, PA 15222, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 30-10-78
COMPENSATION PROFESSIONALS Middle East		Northrup.	Middle East	Int'l compensation exp. in job evaluation, salary surveys, salary structure design, etc.; MS or BA deg.	Int'l Employment Office, Northrup, 3901 West Broadway-1225/A1, Hawthorne, CA 90250, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 30-10-78

Yvonne de Gaulle Dies;

Widow of French Leader

PARIS, Nov. 8 (AP) — Yvonne de Gaulle, 79, widow of the French leader, died at Val de Grace military hospital here today, on the eve of the ninth anniversary of her husband's death, the Institut Charles de Gaulle said.

Family sources said that, according to her wishes, her body would be taken directly to Colombey-les-Églises, site of the de Gaulle family home. Funeral services were held there, and Mrs. de Gaulle was buried in the village church cemetery alongside her husband, sources said.

She stayed in the background during her eleven years as France's lady after the general returned power in 1958. Twice the couple

escaped assassination attempts together.

Mrs. de Gaulle was popularly known as "Tante Yvonne" (Aunt Yvonne), a sobriquet that was not necessarily affectionate. For many, the irreverent nickname pointed to a shadowy, strong-willed figure out of step with her times. Despite the general's dominant personality, she was often credited with influencing him in matters of public morals. Yet the widespread belief that she could make or break a minister or presidential aide appalled her.

Deliberately or not, she helped put a stamp of her provincial, conservative and deeply Roman Catholic outlook on some de Gaulle policies. The general himself had a conservative background, and was thus akin to her attitudes. "Aunt Yvonne" may have been wrongly blamed for some of the government's conservatism, but she was blamed for the left, by students and intellectuals, and by the satirical weekly *Le Canard Enchaîné*.

When a high official was dropped from de Gaulle's entourage because he had divorced, when a film was banned because it alluded to a man's sexual urge, when the government flatly rejected demands for relaxing bans on abortion and birth control devices, fingers pointed to Mrs. de Gaulle's presumed influence on her husband.

She said that a president's wife had no place in public affairs other than to manage the home for her husband and entertain the guests. She never made speeches, gave interviews or replied to criticism. When she accompanied de Gaulle on official business, she kept out of sight as much as possible.

Only once did she represent her husband in public — at a requiem Mass for President John Kennedy at Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris, because de Gaulle was attending the funeral in Washington.

Yvonne de Gaulle was always a woman of simple, even frugal



Yvonne de Gaulle

tastes. She much preferred her cozy country home in Colombey-les-Églises to the ornate and drafty Élysée Palace, official residence of French presidents.

When de Gaulle swept back to power, she agreed to move to Paris only after he promised they would spend a weekend a month in Colombey. He kept his promise, and she could be seen on those weekends shopping at the village grocery, discreetly trailed by security men.

The trips became so regular that in 1961, rightists opposed to independence in Algeria planted a remote-controlled bomb beside the road to Colombey, and detonated it as the Gaullies passed. It exploded fractions of a second late, and the couple escaped injury. A year later, they had another narrow escape in a spectacular machine-gun assassination attempt on the outskirts of Paris.

Yvonne Vendroux was born in 1900 into an industrial family in Calais. She married in 1921 and spent the war years in London with her husband. She leaves a son, Vice Admiral Philippe de Gaulle, and a daughter, Elisabeth de Bouscaren de Gaulle, and four grandchildren. Another daughter, Anne, died in 1946.

The institute said Mrs. de Gaulle died at 1:30 a.m. She had undergone two operations this year for an unspecified illness.

West German Environmentalists Form a Party

By John Vinocur

BONN, Nov. 8 (NYT) — Environmentalist groups encouraged by recent local successes have set up machinery for a national political party whose probable entry into the 1980 general election is regarded as a significant factor in determining the next West German government.

Delegates at a convention at Offenbach, near Frankfurt, decided last weekend to hold a founding congress Jan. 13 for the party, to be called simply the Greens, with the aim of participating in the election in the fall.

The decision follows the success of an environmentalist party in the state election in Bremen last month, which brought environmentalists into a West German legislature for the first time, and comes after spectacular showings in local elections last week in Baden-Württemberg.

IRA Suspect Cleared in U.S.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8 (UPI) — U.S. Attorney Peter Vaira said yesterday that alleged Irish Republican Army bomb specialist Michael O'Rourke was no longer a possible suspect in the August murder of Earl Mountbatten.

"The information that we received earlier from sources making him a possible suspect proved to be incorrect," Mr. Vaira said. But Mr. O'Rourke, 27, is still wanted for questioning in the 1975 slaying of the British ambassador to Ireland, Christopher Ewart-Biggs.

Mr. Vaira said last week that Mr. O'Rourke was a "possible" suspect in the killing of Lord Mountbatten, for which the IRA has claimed responsibility. But in a federal court deportation hearing yesterday, Mr. O'Rourke testified that he has been living alone in a northeast Philadelphia apartment since July.

where environmentalists won seats in six of the seven races they entered. The move is a matter of serious concern for the mainstream political parties but particularly for the governing coalition led by the Social Democrats.

Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, has said that the presence of the environmentalists could permit Franz Josef Strauss, the Christian Democratic candidate for chancellor, to defeat Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with fewer votes than the opposition received in 1976.

"Green" voters seem to come predominantly from middle-class intellectual constituencies, which usually vote for the Social Democrats or for their coalition partners, the Free Democrats; the Christian Democrats also lost seats to the environmentalists in Bremen.

In the 1976 national election the Christian Democrats polled the largest vote of any party nationwide, but the Social Democrats, with 42.6 percent of the vote, and the Free Democrats, with 7.9 percent, combined to gain a 10-seat margin in the lower house of parliament. If the Greens win 3 percent next year, according to the reckoning of some politicians, the balance of power will tip in favor of the opposition.

At the meeting the group showed itself to be more than a simple environmentalist or anti-nuclear lobby; it appears to be an extensive protest action that would attempt to attract followers from the pool of voters who find the established parties short on idealism and essentially concerned with protecting their own interests.

The environmentalists said that their program made them natural allies of movements for the Third World, women, peace, human rights, workers and Christians. They said they were against violence, in favor of community-level

democracy and against the established parties.

The vagueness of the environmentalist program, apart from its clear anti-nuclear stance, was emphasized when one of the leaders, Herbert Grühl, a former Christian Democratic official, said that the party "stands neither to the left nor the right but out front." Nonetheless, there was a clear leftist tone to the convention. It was addressed by Rudolf Bahro, the Marxist theoretician expelled last month from East Germany, who said, "We are perhaps experiencing today the start of a politically and culturally import-

ant mass movement." A motion that would have excluded cooperation by a national environmentalist party with the West German Communist Party or other leftist groups was defeated, 348-311.

Rudi Dutschke, the leader of the West German student movement in 1968, was at the meeting and has played a prominent role in environmentalist campaigning, but the movement has no clearly leading personality.

Assessing the environmentalists' role in national politics, Gunter Verheugen, national director of the Free Democratic Party, said, "They

narrow down the change-over voters the coalition can reach."

The ecological concerns of the Greens are only a part of their significance, Mr. Verheugen said, adding, "They are a symptom of something deeper, a more far-reaching criticism of the political situation."

The Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition was expected to attack the group by saying that a vote for it was a vote for Mr. Strauss. The Christian Democratic candidate has described the environmentalists as the fourth West German party that he feels is needed to change the balance of power.

Cambodia 'Leader' Disliked by All Sides

By Keyes Beech

BANGKOK, Nov. 8 — Heng Samrin, 45, the slight, balding, former jungle fighter who heads the Cambodian regime installed by Vietnam, has the least enviable job of any Southeast Asian leader.

Despised by a majority of his countrymen as a traitor for selling out to the Vietnamese, according to refugee accounts, he is held in equally low regard by his Vietnamese masters, according to the few Westerners who have had a glimpse of him.

"He got the job because the Vietnamese couldn't find anybody else to take it," a Western diplomat said.

The field was limited because nearly everybody else with any leadership qualifications had fled the country or been liquidated by former Premier Pol Pot, whose Khmer Rouge guerrillas are at war against the Vietnamese invaders.

Regarded as a front man for Hanoi, Heng Samrin is so cautious — or under such rigid control — that he often writes out the answers to questions submitted by foreigners. There is some doubt that the answers are his.

Almost to one side Cambodia had ever heard of Heng Samrin until the Vietnamese installed him as head of government Jan. 7 after Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia and drove Pol Pot out of Phnom Penh.

A onetime division commander in Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge army during the war against the U.S.-backed Lon Nol regime from 1970 until 1975, Heng Samrin apparently fled to Vietnam for safety after an abortive coup attempt against Pol Pot in November, 1977.

Heng Samrin's official biography states that he came from "a large family of poor peasants who took part in the revolution" led by the Indochinese Communist Party against the French. He was subsequently commander and political commissar of Pol Pot's 4th Infantry Division.

Heng Samrin not only is head of the Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation, the regime's political arm, but he also leads the People's Revolutionary Council, the administrative apparatus.

Cambodia specialists say the Vietnamese have deliberately kept

the shape of the government fuzzy, presumably because they want to keep their options open and reserve the right to replace Heng Samrin and others if they do not perform satisfactorily.

© Los Angeles Times

Italians Arrested With 2 Bazookas

ORTONA, Italy, Nov. 8 (AP) — Daniele Pifano, leader of Autonomia, a radical leftist organization, was arrested along with two comrades last night after police found two bazookas in their car, authorities said today.

Arrested with Mr. Pifano were Luciano Neri and Giorgio Baumgartner. All three are employees of Rome's university clinic.

Meanwhile, police said that Red Brigades members in Turin seized and held briefly an expert involved in an investigation of the reputed theoretician of Italian terrorism, Toni Negri. Two youths subdued Roberto Piazza, 61, in his office and took away documents and reports about the Negri case.

U.K. Reneged on TV Channel Promise

Nationalists Fight For Welsh Language

By R.W. Apple Jr.

BETTS-Y-COED, Wales (UPI) — It has been a bad year for Welsh Nationalist Party, Plaid Cymru. A proposal for devolution, limited home rule, was humiliated by defeat in a referendum, and the general election party lost six of its three seats in the House of Commons as its share of the vote slipped from 11.5 percent to 7.6.

But it would be a mistake to assume that nationalist sentiments are waning. Though they may be confined to a relatively small minority, a passionate minority, especially in the northwestern county of Gwynedd, where the autumn hills are ablaze with color.

Walk into a pub in this cross-hill village, into a shop in Pen-y-bont, into a castle at Caernarfon, and you hear the Welsh language and see the Welsh flag. A visitor found few signs of independence from England, but all were determined that their language should survive and be passed on to their children.

The language issue has been fought to the fore by the decision of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government to renounce a commitment in the Conservative election manifesto that the new fourth television channel here would be for Welsh-language broadcasts. Once in office the Tories decided that like the three existing channels, the new one should broadcast mainly in English.

"I speak Welsh at home and at work," said a ruddy-faced plumber over his pint of ale in Bettws-y-Coed (the name means "sanctuary in the woods"). "I'm damned if I see why I can't watch television in my own language in my own country."

A seemingly meek clerk in Pen-y-bont said, "The English never give us anything, so we'll have to fight them for it."

William Whitelaw, the home secretary in London, who is responsible for broadcasting policy, has explained the government's action by saying that the English-speaking majority should not be deprived of all access to the fourth channel. Despite intensive Welsh-language courses in the schools, and some Welsh-language television broad-

Giscard Wins Medal For Aid to Refugees

GENEVA, Nov. 8 (NYT) — Paul Harting, UN high commissioner for refugees, today announced the award of the Nansen Medal for outstanding contributions to refugee assistance to French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

As chairman of the international committee that makes the annual award, Mr. Harting said the choice of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was meant to honor the French nation as a "champion of human rights" that has "welcomed millions of uprooted persons." The award carries a cash prize of \$50,000.

casting, fewer than a fifth of the 2.7 million people of the principality speak Welsh and only 10 percent use it as their primary language.

So deeply has the debate stirred many Welsh speakers that Plaid Cymru launched a campaign of civil disobedience, a grave and unusual step for a recognized British political party, at its annual conference in Llandudno last week. The party urged its members to refuse to pay television license fees, which are used to finance the British Broadcasting Corp.; failure to pay constitutes a crime. An equivalent amount will be placed in a special fund set up by the party, to be turned over to the BBC if a Welsh-language channel is established.

Dafydd Ellis Thomas, the Plaid Cymru member of Parliament for Merioneth, said that "parliamentary constitutional procedure" would no longer suffice. "Broadcasting is the medium which decides what sort of public opinion is created," he declared. "That is why we need a Welsh service manned by Welsh-speaking Welshmen with correct political attitudes."

Gwynfor Evans, who has led Plaid Cymru for 35 years, said that his electoral reverses had convinced the Tories that they need not worry about "the job of the language." The referendum result in particular, he said, "persuaded them that they could kick Wales around like an old tin can." He added, "A thousand Welsh men and women suffering imprisonment for this cause could not fail to create an impression far outside Britain, and the government would then have to take notice."

Government officials said they doubted that the civil disobedience campaign would catch on — a view shared privately by some Plaid Cymru supporters — but promised to monitor license renewals in Wales with special care.

Meanwhile, the militant Welsh Language Society has stepped up its campaign of direct action against broadcast facilities as a result of the government's change of heart. In the last month protesters have burst into a BBC radio studio in Bangor, interrupting a current-affairs program; they broke into a BBC television transmitter at Pen-y-bont, cutting off the power and blocking out service to 250,000 homes, and they occupied the Independent Television Authority's London office for six hours.

S. African Union Moves for Blacks

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 8 (AP) — A whites-only union of mining officials has voted in favor of phasing out the laws that prevent blacks from taking jobs as underground mine supervisors.

R.J. Coetzee, the general secretary of the Underground Officials' Association, said this week that the union's agreement to drop the color bar had two conditions. First, his union must be allowed to accept black members. Second, no whites now employed should lose their job to blacks.

Andre Malherbe, the president of the multiracial Trade Union Council of South Africa, praised the association. "I believe there is going to be an increasing demand for mixed trade unions as a safeguard against exploitation and downgrading of established standards."

J.S. Fire Captain Foils Suicide Try in Swinging 'Tarzan-Style' Rescue

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 8 (UPI) — A fire captain, swinging on a rope anchored to the roof of a building, snatched up a woman who was threatening suicide while perched on the ledge outside her third-floor apartment yesterday.

Cancer Deaths Tied to Dust at U.S. Auto Firms

DETROIT, Nov. 8 (AP) — At least 23 automobile workers who died chemically treated wood dust at three automobile companies have died of cancer, The Detroit News reported yesterday.

The News also said that the General Motors Corp. knew five years ago that wood dust could cause disease in model builders, but refused to offer company-paid physical examinations to the workers.

In the meantime, the Chrysler Corp. said that it was beginning an investigation to see if the deaths of four of its employees were connected to conditions in its wood shop.

The News said that in addition to the deaths of the Chrysler workers, at least 16 woodworkers at the Ford Motor Co. had died of cancer in the last 12 years. At GM, the newspaper said, 14 woodworkers have contracted cancer and 9 have died.

57 Million Italians

ROME, Nov. 8 (AP) — Italy's population on Aug. 31 was 56,323,000, according to statistics released today.

Senator. The functional alternative has set a new standard.

The Opel Senator has been developed and built with the principles of functional design foremost in mind. By designers and engineers who were aware of the need for an optimal balance between style and performance.

Take Senator's ultra-modern shape, for example. Here functional aerodynamics have resulted in reduced wind noise, enhanced stability, and excellent fuel economy with no sacrifice in elegant appearance.

For responsive handling and positive driving comfort, the

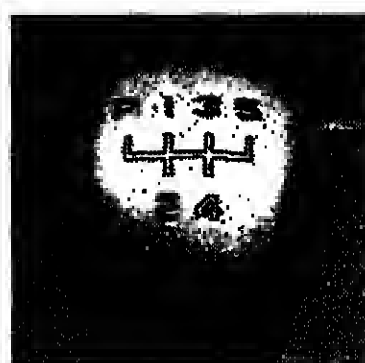
Senator's functional design features a technically advanced suspension system: McPherson struts in front and a fully independent design with space-saving mini-block springs at the rear.

An optional 5-speed manual transmission is now available. Its top gear lowers engine revolutions at a given road speed, thereby reducing fuel consumption and mechanical wear.

The Senator's interior reflects the same

standards of intelligent design. Functionally designed seating, instrumentation, and controls combine total driving control with sheer luxury.

In short, through functional design all three versions — Senator, Senator C, and Senator CD — set a new standard for performance, comfort, safety, economy, and value that is second to none.



The illustration features the Senator C. Technical data: 2.8 I-S engine, 103 kW (140 HP); 3.0 I-S engine, 110 kW (150 HP); 3.0 I-E engine, 132 kW (180 HP). See your Opel dealer for local availability.



SENATOR
ADAM OPEL Aktiengesellschaft

France: 'Fatal Games'?

Albert Camus, France's Nobel Prize novelist and political essayist, wrote the following words just before his death in 1960. He was talking about the bitter controversy surrounding France's war in Algeria, but he meant the words to have a larger application. He said: "There is indeed a spitefulness in the French, and I refuse to add to it. I know only too well what it has cost us and still costs us. For the past 20 years the French have loathed their political opponent to the point of preferring anything to him, even foreign dictatorship. The French apparently never tire of such potentially fatal games. They are indeed the strange people who would rather depict themselves as ugly than be forgotten."

The French, certainly, have no exclusive claim on ugly political conduct; but those words of a great Frenchman are brought to mind by the harsh accusations and bitter exchanges which have accompanied, and seem as well to have precipitated, the suicide of former Labor Minister Robert Boulin. The full story of the property deal ("for two hectares . . .") as the leftist daily, *Liberation*, commented in which Boulin was in-

involved, and of the political maneuvers against him, has yet to be told. Quite possibly it will never be told, which is a factor in the problem, the malaise. But whatever all this may eventually mean for the parties and politicians in Paris, it seems that the real significance is at another level, where Camus' remarks have relevance.

The present government of the Fifth Republic has possessed a certain moral capital. This was in part the inheritance of the past, but it also derived from the fact that the level both of political policy and of political debate in France has been relatively high in recent years. Serious issues have been given serious attention. Neither President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing nor Prime Minister Raymond Barre are negligible men; but neither are their leading opponents. But what now has happened ominously suggests a return to what Camus called those "potentially fatal games" which marked the Third and Fourth Republics before and after World War II. The moral capital of this French government has thereby been diminished, and that is an important development.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Legacy of Chappaquiddick

What now about Chappaquiddick? Is it an issue in the 1980 campaign? Obviously. But what, precisely, is the issue? Is the episode only one of many private tragedies that have revealed and shaped the character of Edward Kennedy? Or is some unfinished public business lurking there, bearing even more directly on his fitness to be president?

There ought to be no hesitation to rake over this puzzling affair. Americans no longer accept any clear distinction between the private and public lives of their leaders. They have debated the religious faith of John Kennedy, the finances of Richard Nixon, the romantic fantasies of Jimmy Carter. Only the sturdiest characters are thought able to deal with the tensions and temptations of the presidency; those who seek it invite dissection by the crowd.

Kennedy says he became "irrational" at Chappaquiddick, but in response to a shock that no president is likely to encounter. He says he was "irresponsible," but legally so only by delaying to report the fatal accident. He says his performance was "unforgivable," but adds that it profoundly altered his values in ways the voters should now respect.

His account of the episode has not changed in 10 years: The senator and five other men gave a party for six younger women who had worked in Robert Kennedy's presidential campaign . . . They drank, but moderately . . . Around midnight, Kennedy and one of the women, Mary Jo Kopechne, drove off together headed for separate hotels, took a sharp wrong turn onto a bumpy dirt road and ran off a narrow bridge . . . The car landed upside down in six or eight feet of pond water. Miss Kopechne died.

Kennedy says he kept diving to find her, then ran back to summon two friends and had them dive too. Promising to inform the police, he says he finally swam off across a 500-foot channel to his hotel on Martha's Vineyard but reported nothing. He returned to Chappaquiddick the next morning and, after learning that his car had been found, told his story to the police.

A week later, Kennedy pleaded guilty to leaving an accident and retold the story on

television. The judge who presided over a closed inquest expressed doubt about key elements of the senator's sworn testimony — notably about his destination that night — and found probable cause for a charge of negligence, possibly criminal. But the senator was never rigorously cross-examined; none of several interested prosecutors ever pressed other charges. He received a suspended two-month sentence plus probation and lost his driver's license for a year. He made an undisclosed financial settlement with Miss Kopechne's parents.

President Carter has implied that the episode shows Kennedy to be unreliable in crisis. Yet the senator has faced other crises, including the assassination of two brothers, a difficult marriage, a plane crash, a son's cancer. In these tests he has also been portrayed as a long-suffering, compassionate human being. It is hard to think of any candidate, or president, whose emotional trials have been so well known.

The issue that lingers is not whether the Chappaquiddick party was as decorous as claimed, or where the senator and his passenger were headed that night. His failure to seek competent help, out of panic or cruel calculation, was much more serious. And the senator's success in avoiding tough cross-examination remains, politically, the most serious matter of all.

More important now than the loose ends of his unsatisfying accounts are the reasons they were left so loose. If Kennedy used his enormous influence to protect himself and his career by leading a cover-up of misconduct — and the known facts lead to that suspicion — there would hang over him not just a cloud of tragedy but also one of corruption, of the Watergate kind. And as we know from Watergate, there is no graver question for a president than whether he can be trusted to respect the law. All those who had anything to do with the Chappaquiddick affair and its aftermath owe the nation an accounting that in a decade, for some reason, they have never had to give.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

South Korea After Park

For the more or less free world and its Japanese ally in East Asia, a stable South Korea is of prime importance. It would be a serious development if the strategically and politically exposed Korean peninsula were to undergo a process comparable to that in Iran, with an "enlightened" despot ranking as an ally of the United States being displaced by obscurantist anti-West zealots.

It can only be hoped that personalities and forces will emerge to provide the crisis-torn structure in South Korea with a more broadly-based foundation.

— From the *Neuer Zürcher Zeitung*, Zurich.

Dayan and Begin

Moshe Dayan . . . was not a dove. He never recognized the PLO. He was never a man of easy concessions. If he has resigned, it is surely because he has taken the measure of Menachem Begin's policy concerning autonomy for the Palestinians. He understood that the outright annexation of the occupied territories was impossible.

Mr. Dayan searched for a compromise, peaceful coexistence between the two peoples. Mr. Begin opted for firmness. This obstinacy could cut him off from the rest of the world at a time when domestically he faces a number of difficult economic and social crises.

— From *Le Matin* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 9, 1904

WASHINGTON — The election in the United States has resulted in a victory for Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for president. Polling commenced at sunrise. In the land, where everybody above the age of 21, male or female, seems to be a born politician, the importance of the occasion is fully realized. All the government offices and the big stores are closed, and the people, dressed in their "Sunday best," parade the streets. Besides Mr. Roosevelt and Judge Parker, the vice-president, there were four other candidates for the presidency, representing the Democrats, the Teetotalers, the Socialists and the People's Party.

Fifty Years Ago

November 9, 1929

LONDON — A new meaning to the phrase "basking before the fire," became evident today to a group of scientists and medical men, who witnessed the demonstration of a new heater. One of them, Prof. Leonard Hill, said the "infra-red rays of the heater penetrate the skin and give an agreeable moist feeling instead of the unpleasant, dry, burning sensation of the old gas or electric fire." The heater rays resemble the short infrared rays of the sun, and are much more penetrating than the longer heat rays. According to its inventors, the rays strengthen the resistance of the human body to disease.



Voice From the Bush

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — If the United States were to take over an African nation, round up thousands of its children, and ship them back to U.S. training centers for forced capitalist indoctrination, cries of "kidnapping," "brainwashing," and even "a new slavery" would ring through an outraged Third World.

Cuba is doing that in Africa today. Sixteen months ago, an anti-Communist guerrilla leader in Angola named Jonas Savimbi charged that Cuban forces occupying that former Portuguese colony had been systematically shipping African children to Cuba for indoctrination lasting up to 15 years. His accusation was shrugged off.

Last week, a Dutch newspaper reported scenes of weeping parents at Brazzaville airport in the Congo as 1,200 black children, mostly between 10 and 15 years old and among the most gifted in that nation, were forcibly shipped to what were called "vacation camps" in Cuba. Communist-dominated Congolese officials called the reports "anti-truths."

6,000 Taken
This week, in Washington, Savimbi, president of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) brought his accusation up to date. "Six thousand children have been taken away since 1977," he says. "The latest shipment was 1,300 children in September of this year. Two-thirds of the children were under 10 years old."

Has the Angolan government, a puppet held in power by some 30,000 Cuban troops, acknowledged this system of dominating the next generation of Angolans with Cuban-brainwashed youth? "The regime in Luanda flew about 100 back to show they had not been physically mistreated," he asserts. "The government insisted it had not sold them into slavery. They call it a 'scholarship program.'"

But it is a scholarship offer that cannot be refused. According to Savimbi, the 6,000 Angolan children are being introduced to life in a Communist society at the isolated Island of Pines. After classes on this former penal colony off southwest Cuba, the children are said to work in the sugar fields.

Does anybody care? This forced busing on a grand scale is surely worthy of investigation by children-

protections at the UN, by private foundations and by journalists who find Castro such a winning figure. If the charge is an "anti-truth," Castro should welcome investigators to his scholarship island; if the involuntary 10-year transplanting is true, such training for Communist rule is even more dangerous in the long run than the recent Carter corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.

Savimbi is a unique personage: He is the only guerrilla leader in the world fighting and winning a war against Communists. "I have my people behind me," says this fierce-looking intellectual in his rapid-fire English. "We are winning the war with the Cubans."

Puppet Leaders

Though Cuban troops hold the cities, Savimbi controls the countryside.

The Cuban puppet leader has no background in the wars against colonial Portugal; Savimbi has spent eight years "in the bush." Savimbi is confident enough of his popular support to call for a coalition with the puppet leaders and the rejection of all foreign dominance from Angola.

In such a situation, logic suggests that it is in the national interest of the United States to encourage him. Such logic escapes the remnants of the Andy Young brigade in the Carter administration: You see, in fighting the invading Cubans a few years back, Savimbi accepted some arms from South Africa, and even worse, some rifles and ammo from the CIA. That makes him more intolerable, in Carter eyes, than the Cuban mercenaries running Angola for the Soviet Union.

That is why the U.S. State Department is snubbing him on this visit, and why its human rights division averts its eyes from the Island of Pines.

He is the worst kind of embarrassment: without our help, he is winning. With Angolan diamond mines and with French "sympathy," he is looking into the Cuban's teeth.

Savimbi has come to the United States, under the auspices of Freedom House, to ask Washington to stop helping the new colonialists of Africa, the Cubans. If the United States wants to help him, fine — he won't even demand to know which agency of the U.S. government sends supplies — but at least the United States should officially cheer him on, and stop giving tacit approval to the Cuban puppet. A diplomatic push from us would open the way to what the Cubans want least: a coalition in Angola with a nationalist hero.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, who defeated the Young-Moose-Soluz-McGovern-McHenry crowd in the Moscow arms sale, could put appropriate to rest by making a friend out of Savimbi. Let's see if he tries.

1979, The New York Times.

Kennedy: Policy and Person

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Amid all the rhetoric and emotion of Edward Kennedy's hour in Faneuil Hall there was one explicit statement on a major policy question. And in that statement could be seen the problems, the dangers, of this extraordinary candidacy.

In the question period after his speech, Sen. Kennedy was asked what he would do about inflation that President Carter had not done. In his reply he criticized Carter for decontrolling oil prices. That was "the single most inflationary action of the last several years," he said; it was "unwise and unjust."

So Sen. Kennedy, if he were president, would keep the price of oil in this country below world market levels. He would, in short, move back toward the policy of cheap oil that for years encouraged Americans to become profligate oil-users — the policy that helped make the United States dangerously dependent on oil imports.

Beggars
"We need not be permanent beggars at the banquet tables of the OPEC rulers," Sen. Kennedy said in his formal announcement speech. But his policy would tend to keep us in exactly that position.

The launching of the Kennedy candidacy was of course a largely symbolic occasion. The appearance of his remarkable mother and other members of the family, his wife's gallant response to questions about her role, the Boston backdrop: All this was the drama, not the specifics of an energy policy.

But Sen. Kennedy's comment on energy illustrates what it is now clear will be a central dilemma of his campaign. He will have to explain why he is running. He will have to distinguish himself from Jimmy Carter. He will have to suggest new policies. But in doing so he will have to be wary of taking positions that alienate one constituency or another.

Main Theme

Thus, on energy, his natural constituencies of labor unions, the poor, the minorities want to hold oil prices down. Kennedy surely must understand the weakness of that position. He is, after all, a leading advocate of energy conservation — which requires higher prices, not lower. And he has pushed for deregulation in other fields: airlines, trucks. But he has not yet found a convincing way of handling the conflicting political and intellectual pressures on him.

So far Sen. Kennedy has sounded one main theme in justification of his candidacy: the theme of presi-

Rights' Ground Swell Felt in South Korea

By Jonathan Power

SEOUL — In the series of events in South Korea that led up to the murder of President Park Chung Hee, one important factor has so far been largely ignored by the outside world. It is the possible influence of President Carter's human rights policy.

There is evidence to suggest that in a subtle, but nevertheless substantial way, it contributed to the undermining of the Park regime.

The details of the plot that led to Mr. Park's death are slowly unfolding. We do know with some assurance that a major factor in KCIA chief Kim Joo Kyu's motivation was his perception that Mr. Park's hard-line policies were doomed to failure. The tension between the two men had been waiting for a year or more.

Strong Feelings

The decision in September to expel the opposition leader, Kim Young Sam, from the National Assembly and the student riots in Pusan that followed last month brought matters to a head.

Why did Kim feel so strongly that Mr. Park was set on a dead-end course? Presumably because his intelligence service told him how deep-rooted and widespread was the sense of unease in the country.

He also knew, being by all accounts a man with highly sensitive antennae, the danger of a force majeure. This would only galvanize world opinion to demand that the United States use its influence to call a halt. He knew, too, from the way events went in Iran, that such a sequence was inherently destabilizing. Better not to begin a clamp-down if they were to be forced by the United States to ease up at the wrong time.

The interesting and important question, however, is why had political developments moved to the point that justified Kim drawing these conclusions? A wide range of South Koreans are convinced that the atmosphere of dissatisfaction was fed in a significant, though by no means exclusive, measure by Mr. Carter. Over the last year or so, an increasingly liberalized South Korean press has been reporting Mr. Carter's gentle prods on political prisoners and democratic reforms.

Just Right

One close adviser to Choi Kyu Hah, the acting president, said that "The liberal criticism that says Carter has not been vigorous or effective in pursuing his human rights cause in South Korea is wrong. He got it just right. He produced a minimum of antagonism. If he had been hard and heavy, it would have provoked a nationalistic defensiveness." That opinion was not isolated but one shared by a wide range of academics, senior civil servants, church leaders and Western diplomats.

Mr. Carter, who so often has been chided by congressional and editorial opinion for not leaning

more heavily on Mr. Park, appears as events of the last two months have unfolded, to have judged the situation correctly.

Moreover, unlike in Iran, the indications are that South Korea could make a relatively smooth transition to a more liberal regime. Diplomatic observers have been pleasantly surprised by the way government has continued to function normally since Mr. Park's death. Although there may be a struggle for power at the top, the country does not have the harsh economic and religious divisions that were so explosive a mixture in Iran.

How Far?

How far can South Korea become a fully fledged democracy with freedom of the press, an independent judiciary, an elected parliament and a directly elected president? A large number of South Koreans are making no secret of the fact that this is what they want.

It has been an interesting spectacle to watch South Koreans, who are not used to speaking out, beginning to find their voice. When I visited in Seoul, three days after Park's death, it was so vocal. I day it is fortuitous. The crucial issue, many South Koreans are saying, is direct election of the president — a dropping of the 19 Yushin Constitution that allow President Park to be elected by a hand-picked electoral college, a National Conference of Unification.

Ironically, the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, and other Western diplomats, too, are arguing that it would be unwise to push the pace too fast. "Direct elections are not an end in themselves," one U.S. source says. "We are just trying for a broadening of the base of the government, not more."

This is a dangerous place for policy to be. A majority of South Korean political establishment including the army may change. They are divided on it far and how fast they should change. They are looking to the United States to help them crystallize their options. The way the United States leans as long as it is done discreet could well tip the scales one way or the other.

To tip them towards caution both to miss an opportunity and take an unnecessary risk. The political situation at the moment is unusually stable. The opposition is in a conciliatory mood. The economic foundations are deep and secure. This is a moment when political change could be accommodated with the minimum of fuss.

Caution could be counterproductive. A people whose expectations are high, once thwarted, are ripe for revolution. Who can tell what reaction of the South Korean might be if the political liberalization is merely or half-hearted?

Carter's human rights policy has started something big in South Korea. Now is not the time to stop.

1979, International Herald Tribune.

By Anthony Lewis

dential leadership. His announcement speech painted the picture of a great country not defeated but lost, needing only leadership.

"The only thing that paralyzes us today," he said, "is the myth that we cannot move." It was an echo surely deliberate, of Franklin Roosevelt's pithy "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

Or Sen. Kennedy could have been Theodore Roosevelt, exulting in the presidency as a "fully pulpit" when he compared himself to Carter in these words: "I have a different view of the highest office in the land — a view of a forceful, effective presidency, in the thick of the action, at the center of all the great decisions our people share."

What he lacks is the image of a president who will dare greatly, who will plunge into the battle himself. That line is likely to be politically effective, in the country's present mood. Sen. Kennedy's most telling answer to questions in Faneuil Hall was his promise that as president he would not leave the inflation problem to Alfred Kahn or Robert Strauss but act himself.

The Argument

The argument for more daring and decisive leadership can go a considerable distance, politically, without specific programs. In effect, the candidate offers less his policies than his person. That was essentially what Franklin Roosevelt did, at least after 1932. But for Sen. Kennedy this course has its dangers.

Kennedy's person, his character, is itself a large issue. It was always plain that a Kennedy presidential race would arouse latent questions, doubts in the country about his behavior at Chappaquiddick. But the last few days have dramatized those

doubts, and Kennedy's difficulty meeting them.

Questioned by Roger Muc about Chappaquiddick on the CF television program "Teddy," Kennedy was stumbling, inarticulate, unconvincing. And not just Chappaquiddick. His responses to questions seemed to be those of a man unsure of the whys and wherefore of his life — unsure who he was.

Daunting?

The curious thing is that after a his years in public life Sen. Kennedy performs these days as if he were under some troubling inhibition. Could it be that, despite all the possibilities of running for president of the United States is daunting?

If Sen. Kennedy hits his campaign stride in the weeks ahead — if he can loosen up, be less inhibited, show more of himself — he will be the formidable candidate everyone has expected. But the beginning of his candidacy show that it will be no easy ride. He has some difficult convincing to do about his policy and his person.

1979, The New York Times.



Journalists

Found South
October 9, 1979

- Armistice in a lonely forest page 8W
- Brussels Toasts the toques of Europe page 9W
- The Malignant Carob: Worth its weight in gold page 9W
- Unlocking Europe's closets: Gay liberation comes on strong page 10W

Weekend

A 'Low, Dishonest Decade': British Art in the 1930s

by Paul Overy

LONDON — A reconstruction of a bathroom in glass and chrome, designed by the normally cautious and sensitive English painter Paul Nash in a year of rampant unemployment for the artist in 1932. A mock-up of a "miniature" apartment from a block in Hampstead designed by the Canadian engineer-turned-architect Charles Cooper, based on the ideas of German architects for the minimum living space needed by a working class family, but actually intended for fast-living bachelors and bachelor girls with cars, fast life-styles and (probably) "fast" meals. The plain red and white covers of the Penguin books. Photographs of real peninsulas waddling down the constructivist sculpture in cantilevered concrete designed for their at the London Zoo by the Soviet émigré architect Berthold Lubetkin. Press photographs



Detail from the painting "Hiking" by James Walker Tucker, 1936.

of the unemployed; paintings of liberated young men hiking through the English countryside in 1936; art deco china and Bakelite wares; the plain and functional corporate identity devised for London Transport by its creative manager Frank Pick. All these are some of the images of a lost decade which greet the visitor to "Thirties: British Art and Design Before the War" at London's Hayward Gallery this autumn. It is a huge exhibition, cleverly displayed, covering posters, photographs, architecture and design. Organized by The Arts Council of Great Britain and the Victoria and Albert Museum, it is confined to Britain in the '30s, the nostalgia

is not only period but also provincial — which Britain then certainly was. Streamlining was the stylistic fad and fashion of the time. People had to appear streamlined, too. Women like Mrs. Simpson (the Duchess of Windsor) scraped back their hair from the forehead and tied it into a bun. Men's hair was oiled and made shiny with Brylcreem. Even tempots were streamlined. Streamlining was no doubt necessary in order to coax extra miles per hour out of the huge aero-engines which powered the great racing cars in which Sir Malcolm Campbell, George Eyston and John Cobb gained and regained the land speed records through the decade. It may even have been necessary to enable Sir Nigel Gresley's A4 locomotive to break the speed record for steam (never beaten) of 126 MPH in 1938, but not for the 70 to 90 MPH that these trains in service on the London-Edinburgh run customarily traveled at. After the war, the locomotives had their streamlined plates removed to reveal the functional beauty of their boilers — the tempots didn't need streamlining.

W.H. Auden called the '30s a "low, dishonest decade." It was a decade where superficial styling hid the reality beneath. But it was also a decade when attempts were made to uncover that reality. As in the United States, documentary films, photography, fiction instead of fiction was promoted as an alternative to the sleek gloss of the advertising and movie studios. George Orwell, John Galsworthy, the photographers of Weekly Illustrated, Picture Post, and the pioneer social survey "Mass Observation," all attempted to show how ordinary people lived and worked. In retrospect one can see that this was often falsified and romanticized, but sometimes the record was real and honest. And it comes across in the documentary and photographic section of this stylish show.

Elsewhere, style predominates. There are few of the artifacts that ordinary people used, but most of the ingenious displays show the stylish "modern" or "moderne" (art deco) objects used by "advanced" and rich people, like the furniture sold in the London store Heal's or the pure shapes of Keith Murray's designs for Wedgwood china. Yet it is paradoxically true that the '30s was a decade during which, despite the slump, unemployment and gross inequality, differences between classes in Britain — as elsewhere — began to be broken down. Servants were hard to come by, despite unemployment. Electricity replaced them. The middle-class housewife did her work with a Hoover. Nearly everybody could afford a radio. The motor car — once a plaything of the rich — came within reach of the lower middle classes, the motor-bike of the better-paid worker. All these things are displayed in abundance at the Hayward. But it is their period charm, their '30s style, which is emphasized, although lip-service is paid in catalog and captions to the social revolution they engendered.

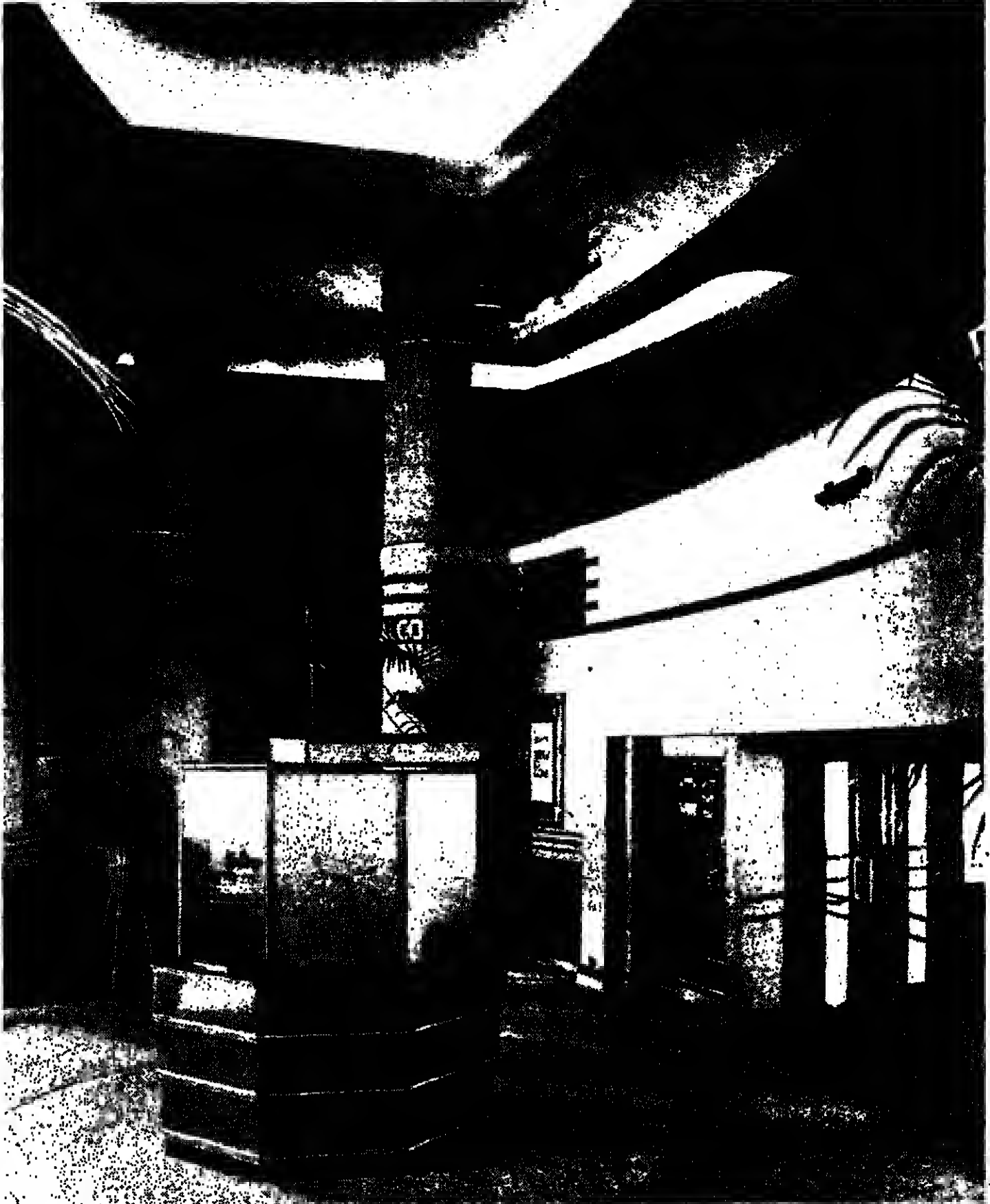
The cinema gave ordinary Britons their first



Ecko "Consolette" Radio, 1931.

experience of luxury, of central heating, air-conditioning, fitted carpets and comfortable seating. This created a demand for comfort in the home. The picture palace of the '30s was luxurious and vulgar. The purist "modern style" was only for the upper middle class who could afford to live in Lubetkin and Tecton's High Point flats (with maids' rooms and tenants' swimming pool) and for penguins and elephants. Animals at the London, Whipnade and Dudley zoos were the lucky beneficiaries of some of the most advanced modern architecture in Britain. There were a few exceptions, however. The Architects' Department of the Minister's Welfare Committee designed some fine pitched roofs (also sometimes with their own swimming pools). These were built not in the international modern, or "white" style, but the homelier and more practical version practiced in Holland by Willem Dudok, the designer of Hilversum Town Hall. Dudok, who was the only foreign architect to be awarded a gold medal by the Royal Institute of British Architects during the '30s, was a great influence on British architecture during this period, particularly that produced for public authorities. This brick-built modernism has proved much more suitable for the British climate than the Mediterranean-derived International Style. It also wore much better.

The early works of Ben Nicholson, Barbara Hepworth and Henry Moore are well known. But the organizers of the show have uncovered a whole forgotten area of realist and figurative painting moldering in the basements of municipal art galleries. Some of it is good, much of it is bad, but all reflects and throws new light on its period. Much of the fascination of the exhibition is the poignancy of the recent past and the display and organization of the exhibits exploits them to the full. Thick on nostalgia, thin on real attempts to come to grips with a period of enormous contradictions (with honorable exceptions: photography, architecture), Thirties is bound to play to full houses until it closes on Jan. 13.



George Cole's Odeon Cinema at Muswell Hill, London in 1936. The Odeon introduced Britons to central heating.

What's At Stake Now For Claire Bretecher?

by Joan Dupont

PARIS — Although she is always game for a good rumpus, Claire Bretecher missed out on the event of last summer. France's best known woman cartoonist had done a satirical strip on the 16th-century French weekly Le Nouvel Observateur. As the Saint's escapades, travels and language became increasingly outrageous, public indignation peaked; it was vacation time and there was nothing else to talk about. Bretecher herself was in China when the Nouvel Obs, reacting to the flood of insulting letters, came out with a Saint Theresa cover bannering "Should Bretecher be burned at the stake?" — and she returned to France to find that she had provoked a small scandal. Bretecher's response is succinct: "And I am scandalized to see what people consider shocking. To think that so many Nouvel Obs readers are such narrow-minded types!" A lanky blond from Brittany with brash good looks and a stubborn chin, Bretecher has imphish charm: the irreverent lampoons have made her a media heroine during the last five years. Even while she was taking swipes right and left — but more to the left than the right — at intellectuals and feminists in her weekly strip "Les Frustrées" ("The Frustrated Ones"), she was featured in all the magazines and was a frequent guest on TV talk shows. In turning from her contemporaries to spoof the 16th-century Spanish saint, Bretecher had aroused the Catholic bias dominant in French society.

"Of course there are revolutionary heroes who are practically saintly figures, too," she says pensively. "They might be fun to do because, in some circles, they're even more taboo." This kind of muttonous spirit is bound to get her in trouble again, and she knows it. "A lot of



people resent me," she says. "Men come up to me at cocktail parties and mutter, 'Why are you so nasty and aggressive?' Naturally, this makes me turn mean." And feminists bridle when her cool blue eye catches their contradictions. She has gone to town on subjects like the fad for pregnancy in middle age, and she did a serial, "The Two Orphans," about rape victims and their women lawyers.

Saint Theresa, too, sprang from an urge to do longer, more elaborate stories. "I had it up to here with one-shot ideas and the sociological stuff of 'Les Frustrées,' so I thought it would be amusing to do a historical biography and chose Theresa because, well, she did have quite a life and it's a really sacred subject."

Raised by parents whom she describes as "rigidly Catholic, repressive" in Nantes, Bretecher attended convent school from 6 to 17. The Theresa saga might be considered a kind of tribute to those years.

"They were so funny, those nuns," she says. "The school was old-fashioned, anachronistic even, but there were plenty of escapes: The more rituals you have, the more laughs you can get."

She always drew but never took her sketches seriously. She only got to Paris by promising her parents that she was going to become a drawing teacher. That career lasted nine months. "It's not that I didn't like the kids, but I couldn't stand the atmosphere and hierarchy," she says.

Those who knew her then describe her as being almost pathologically shy, an image difficult to match with the Bretecher of today. "I came out of it little by little," she says, "and success helped, though success is hard to take. It puts you under pressure."

Before she was 30, she had a hand in almost all the children's comic books, from the satirical "Pilote" to the tamer fables produced by Bay-

ard Press, a major Catholic publisher. In 1974, Jean Daniel, editor of the socialist Nouvel Observateur, decided that his magazine needed a light touch and went to fetch Bretecher.

In no time, her chronicle of Parisian life became the most popular page in the magazine. Bretecher's knack is to pin down the intelligentsia in its postures, lounging on low couches, or the sands of St. Tropez, in the midst of incredibly convoluted dialogues. Her "Frustrated" clan, draped in world-weary abandon, speaks the jargon of psycho-socio-political despair to perfection.

The strips were compiled in best-selling albums that Bretecher decided to publish herself. "Publishing on my own was my real coming of age," she says. "It was a thrill, like a breakthrough in analysis."

The fourth volume of "Les Frustrées," published in May, sold out at 100,000 copies; 60,000 more are being printed. Translated, the albums do particularly well in Italy and Germany, but Bretecher's rendition of Parisian radical chic has not gone over big in the U.S. "Which is disappointing," she says, "because I love to visit the States and need an excuse; I don't travel easily."

As for her trip to China, she has a spate of very French things to say: Three weeks was plenty, the tour group was not her scene, air-conditioned buses inflamed her sinuses, and the food was dreadful.

Sprawled out on the couch in her new Montmartre home, Claire Bretecher sometimes sounds like one of her own characters. "I'm really lazy," she confides. "I work as little as possible, and I never have ideas, that's my big drama." The weekly Nouvel Obs strip is the most she can muster up, she claims, and she chafes even at that. "I'm good at wasting time, hanging out with friends. We go to St. Germain-des-Près

and giggle at the girls wearing baggy jeans." But she is indulgent about what she calls "the 1st line love for color and display."

She is less indulgent with herself. She insists that she has no particular flair for color and that she has a poor ear for language, and she means it. But she admits that she does have a selective eye, and that, in fact, she works all the time, spending days researching and worrying over her projects.

Now she is looking for some other sacrosanct character to serialize. "I'd love to do Virginia Woolf," she says, "but I don't really get her: She was very inconsistent and led a really boring life. But it would be a scandalous thing to do. She smiles, showing small sharp teeth. "Even if I don't do justice to her, I can amuse myself at least," she asserts. But she is really hankering for another Theresa, a figure who intrigues and irritates. "I'm convinced I got Theresa down. That doesn't mean that I'm right, but I have my interpretation and that satisfies me."

At 39, Claire Bretecher has many friends — some of whom go back to her convent school days — and a new man in her life. She appears unconcerned about her enemies. As much as she pokes fun at preoccupation with causes, she finds it hard to live in an age when, as she says, nothing is happening. "There is no more genuine political idealism, and feminism has become boring, so what's left to debunk?"

The press, too, has lost some of its punch, she thinks, although her curiosity is piqued by a new Paris publication, scheduled to appear early next year. It will be a luxury magazine, with heavy backing. "I find it really marvelous to watch my leftist journalist friends flock to this capitalistic venture," she laughs delightedly. With Bretecher there is no looking up to saints or down on anybody. "I just have to keep finding things funny."

AUSTRIA

VIENNA. In the Volkstheater — Nov. 9, 10, 12, 15-17 at 7:30: "My Fair Lady" . . . In the Theater in der Josefstadt, Tel. 42.51.27 — Nov. 10, 13 and 14 at 7:30: "Nathan the Wise" (Levi) . . . In the Meissnerhaus — Nov. 9-18, Vienna Art and Museum in the Theater in der Josefstadt, Tel. 42.51.27 — Nov. 14 at 7:30: Christa Ludwig with pianist E. Werba . . . In the Konzerthaus, Nov. 12 at 7:30: Randy Newman, Nov. 15 at 7:30: Vienna Symphony Orchestra under W. Weller (Berg, Schumann) . . . In the Konzerthaus, Mozart-Saal, Nov. 11 at 10:30: Vienna Chamber Orchestra under C. Zechli (Cavalli, Vivaldi, Telemann), Nov. 12 at 7:30: Haydn Trio (Mozart, Brahms, Schumann) . . . In the Akademie der Bildenden Künste through January, exhibition of works by architecture Roland Kramel . . . In the Dorotheum, Nov. 13-16, 20th Art Auction.

BEELGIUM

ANTWERP. Koninklijk Elisabeth, Nov. 11 at 8:30: Randy Newman in concert . . . In the Rubens House, Nov. 18: The Heugens Ensemble conducted by Paul van Nieuw.

BRUSSELS. Theatre Royal de la Monnaie — Nov. 9 at 8:15: Nov. 11 at 3: The National Opera performs "Tosca" (Puccini) . . . Palais des Beaux Arts, Nov. 12 at 8:30: Randy Newman in concert, Nov. 14 at 8:30: Franz Liszt Chamber Orchestra from Liege (Puccini, Mozart, Bartok), Nov. 15 at 8:30: Pianist Vladimir Ashkenazy (Rachmaninoff, Chopin) . . . Brussels International Theater Festival continues on Nov. 9 and 10 at 9 in the Raffinerie du Plan K with "Scenic Railway"

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ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM. At the Hippodrome Theatre — Nov. 13-17: Welsh National Opera Company . . . National Exhibition Center, Nov. 13-18: International Furniture Show (13-15 Trade only).

IPSWICH. Corn Exchange, Nov. 12-14: The Royal Shakespeare Company performing "Much Ado About Nothing" and Brecht's "Caucasian Chalk Circle."

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

LONDON FILM FESTIVAL

The 23rd London Film Festival starts Nov. 8 at the National Film Theater with 80 films including "Christ Stopped at Eboli" (Francesco Rosi), "Orchestra Rehearsal" (Fellini), "The Third Generation" and "In a Year with 13 Moons" (Fassbinder), "Perceval of Wales" (Rohmer), "Moliere" (Arianne Mnouchkine), "The Night the Crowler" (Jim Sheridan), "The Secret Policeman's"

RUUDOLF NUREYEV

Rudolf Nureyev will be at the Palais des Sports, Paris Nov. 20-Dec. 31 with the stars of the Paris Opera Ballet. He will dance every night except Mondays and Christmas night.

IRELAND

BELFAST. The 17th Belfast Festival includes: In the White Hall — Nov. 11 at 8: American Blues Legends, Nov. 12 at 8: Maddy Prior in concert with Allan Taylor, Nov. 14 at 7:30: Ulster Orchestra under Albert Rosen with Heinrich Schiff . . . In the Elmwood Hall — Nov. 9 at 7:30: Flautist Jorge Balle (Liszt), Nov. 10 at 7:30: Baroque Chamber Players and the Ulster Singers — an evening of French music, Nov. 11 at 3: Sergio Abram, at 7:30: Franz Schubert Quartet (Haydn), Nov. 13 at 7:30: Heinrich Schiff, Nov. 15 at 7:30: Ruggieri Ricci (Bach, Paganini) . . . In the Ulster Hall, Nov. 10 at 7:30: Ulster Orchestra under Kenneth Montgomery with Ruggieri Ricci . . . In the Hartley Room, Nov. 10 at 2:30: Guitar workshop with Sergio Abram, at 10:00: Concert by Sergio Abram (Purcell), Nov. 15 at 1:05: Queen's University Chamber Choir (Bach), at 10:00: Music from 16th-Century Venice with Capella Della Regina.

ITALY

VENICE. At the Teatro La Fenice — Nov. 11: Orchestra del Teatro La Fenice under Ludmilla Deschêre with pianist Maria Deyanova (Bach) . . . Nov. 18: Orchestra and Choir of the Teatro La Fenice under Luciano Rosada with Juanita Ferras and Aldo Danelli (Donizetti).

SPAIN

MADRID. At the Spanish National Museum of Contemporary Art — to Nov. 18: 50th Anniversary Exhibition of American Art from the Museum of Modern Art in New York . . . In the Juan March Foundation — through Nov. 18: Exhibition of Brangwyn's works from 1902 to 1963 . . . Real Madrid Stadium, Nov. 12-13: Supertwop.

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH. In the Opernhaus, Nov. 9 at 8: "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" by Christoph Willibald Gluck, Nov. 10 at 8: "The Lion in Winter" (James Goldman) . . . In the Kirchhof, Nov. 9 at 8: "Tante Frida" (Schwarz) . . . In the Tonhalle, Tel. 201.15.80, Nov. 9 at 8:15: Budapest Symphony Orchestra under György Ligeti with soloist Zsuzsanna Nádasy . . . In the Volkshaus, Nov. 9 at 8: Flamenco guitar, "Fado de Lisboa" . . . In the EXPO'NA, the 26th Zurich Wine Exhibition on board 9 ships on the Zurich Lake . . . At the Museum of Fine Arts, Nov. 18: Exhibition of works by Brangwyn (Schumann), Nov. 12 at 8: "The Lion in Winter" (James Goldman) . . . In the Tonhalle, Tel. 201.15.80, Nov. 9 at 8:15: Budapest Symphony Orchestra under György Ligeti with soloist Zsuzsanna Nádasy . . . In the Volkshaus, Nov. 9 at 8: Flamenco guitar, "Fado de Lisboa" . . . In the EXPO'NA, the 26th Zurich Wine Exhibition on board 9 ships on the Zurich Lake . . . 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Brussels Toasts Toques Europe

by Vicky Elliott

RUSSELS — Last Sunday, Brussels' Grand Place was awash not only with the usual umbrellas but the swan-white toques of 400 chefs. The occasion: a mid feast for European chefs concocted by Brussels to celebrate the capital's anniversary. And they proved that Belgium is not only land of the *grande bouffe*, but of *haute cuisine* as well.

For people, Belgian food means *moules*, the ubiquitous mussels and French in the Michelin guide, the Bible of gastronomy, Brussels figures second Paris. It harvests a total of 33 stars (in two three-star and nine two-star restaurants — way ahead of Lyons, which has only one).

It was quite decided yet whether Brussels is the capital of Europe, but Belgians, as they are hosts to the rest of Europe, take their diplomatic duties seriously. "It's for the evening," said Pierre Wynnans, Belgium's answer to Paul Bocuse and a mover behind Sunday evening's banquet, Europe united by its chefs. "He and 10 other chefs' greatest chefs laded up to their forelimbs — a cast of 1,200 including a banquet that catered to all tastes. Belgian chef prepared — and paid for — a specially chosen four-course menu, served to 90 guests in the revamped Salle de la Marine. There were glorious fish dishes — followed by quails in aspic, stuffed snipe, pigeons, and sweetbread. Then excellent Belchese that included *Marengo* and *Rossini*. And because, after all, this was Belgium, there was beer on tap as well as wine, along with pastries from Wytman, purveyors of Belgian royal family.

Many cooks, one would have thought. A hand and good coordination were needed to get off a public relations exercise of this kind, whipped into a froth like a giant. (Needless to say, none of the chefs attempt that under such conditions.) The strong chefs couldn't even agree on a hotplate to use. But by Sunday night, the chefs' extra assistants were pooled at the set to help out Roland de Ren, a Brussels who runs his restaurant singlehandedly. He has his guests at the door, pours their aperitifs, rushes back into the kitchen to prepare dishes. He even does the cleaning up later. For the banquet, he offered a *terrine* of steamed, with pistachios, a "fish soup from North Sea," and "Brussels chicken à la" (a local cherry beer put aside to mature for the occasion) all served by his new line.

(French) champagne, which flowed magnificently, courtesy of Krug — co-sponsor of the Brussels Syndicat d'Initiative — still gushing at 3 a.m. Dutch wine merchants rubbed elbows with Italian chefs, and the *toques* of French cuisine caught up on "gossip." "There is no chef's union," said Verger, a French chef who works at Rast, Germany, "so we need an unusual occasion like this to get together."

Someone should do this for us — to show Spanish cuisine isn't only paella," said one chef. The evening went down well all



round, and the point was made: Belgians really do know how to eat well.

Eating, one of the Belgians' national pastimes, is mercilessly caricatured by the French as *fric-eating*. The stir is somewhat unfair. The ordinary Belgian probably eats fewer fried potatoes than the Frenchman, with his endless *steak-frites*. Pierre Romeyer, a 102-kilo cobbler of a chef, gives the difference between a Frenchman and a potato? "A potato is cultivated," Romeyer declares.

Joking apart, the Belgian chefs do recognize the debt they owe to French cuisine. Romeyer sums up Belgian cuisine as "80 percent French finesse, and 20 percent German volume." Pierre Wynnans, the Belgian chef who took over Commes Chez Soi from his father and pushed it into Michelin's three-star league, admits, "Imagine Belgium as a province of France, with the regional touches that transform the basic foundation of classical *haute cuisine*."

The result is mouthwatering. Belgium's national forests are filled with a wide range of game: deer, boar and pheasant, often cooked with beer rather than wine. Fish dishes are a must, particularly *waterzooi*, a sort of North Sea *bouillabaisse* that can include chicken. Other specialties include *angouilles au vert*, eels swished in a green sauce for which the orthodox recipe demands 12 different herbs, and the unrivaled Belgian *crevettes grises*, tiny shrimps, often served with tomatoes and mayonnaise.

Pierre Wynnans, who was once told at cooking school "You'll never get anywhere in cooking, turn this national favorite into a miracle of refinement. The shrimps, shelled and chilled, arrive in a light cream sauce flavored with citronella. Jacques Brel, the famous Belgian singer,

was not far off the mark when he called Commes Chez Soi "la plus belle chanson de la cuisine." A meal there continues, flawless course after course, right down to the tiny crystallized grapes and other *patis* that arrive with coffee.

The atmosphere is warm and intimate. "Comme Chez Soi is above all a family operation," says Michel Troisgros, 25, the son of the famous Lyons chef Pierre. He has spent the past few years in Brussels learning the *metier* under Wynnans' direction.

Wynnans follows in his father's tradition, and his touch is so light that even seven courses sit comfortably. "Pierre's father," says chief Belgian gastronome Henri Lemaire, who writes a weekly food column under the name "Soubise," "was serving up *la nouvelle cuisine* without even knowing it."

In Brussels on Sunday, Jacques Cagna, a well-known exponent of the new cuisine in Paris, acknowledged another Brussels chef, Abel Bernard of "La Cravache d'Or," as "one of the real precursors of *nouvelle cuisine*." Bernard was the creator of dishes like *smoked lang de mer* (sea-perch) and oysters cooked in a champagne sauce, which have become favorites all over Europe. As Cagna puts it, "Bernard was there 15 years before *nouvelle cuisine* became a vogue."

There is a wide choice of good places to eat. The dozen of Brussels restaurants, the Villa Lorraine, is frequented by the respectable rich, in a leafy greenhouse setting reminiscent of Le Pre Catel in the Bois de Boulogne. At L'Eclairer du Palais Royal, a fish restaurant run by the same owner, Marcel Krensch, the charming chef, Jean Snykers, is retiring, and Atilio Basso of Mon Menage à Toi will be taking over from him. Chez Marcel, where Marcel Brogne cooks at an open stove, specializes in lobsters. En

Plein Ciel, the top floor restaurant at the Brussels Hilton, is considered the gastronomic winner of the whole Hilton chain. Other restaurants include Claude Dupont, La Maison du Cyprien, and Le Barbizon, 12 kilometers out of the center. Their chefs all participated in the banquet.

Even French visitors, notoriously difficult to please, find it difficult to fault either the service or food in Belgium, but there is one thing that leaves a nasty aftertaste: the price. The figures on the menu are deceptive, because in addition to the 15 percent service charge, the Belgians slap on an extra 19 percent in value added tax. The 34 percent markup will bring your meal to an average \$50-\$60 a head.

You can understand how extravagant West German Commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp ran up his controversial entertainment bills. The restaurateurs blame prices on Social Security charges and rising costs. "Almost all of our ingredients are imported from France or elsewhere," explains Pierre Romeyer's wife Mouchie, "and that helps push up prices."

Residents in Brussels will vouch for the cuisine. "I don't see that the French have any reason to look down their noses at Brussels restaurants," says the wife of one high Common Market official. And the foreign guests at Sunday's banquet seemed to agree.

The Maligned Carob: Worth Its Weight in Gold

by Eric Robins

ALGARVE, Portugal — The ugly gnarled bean of the evergreen carob tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*) featured in the Bible has a new look and a burgeoning fashionability.

A native of the Levant, the old bean was until recently considered only good as a food for cattle or as rich material for the compost heap. Now, it's been found to have at least a dozen other uses.

Portugal's Atlantic province of Algarve, one of the world's main producers of the carob's leguminous fruit, is now exporting increasing quantities in the United States, Britain and other parts of Europe. Here, the tree is called *alfarrobeira*, a modern derivation of the *al-kharub* of the Moorish invaders of A.D. 711.

The dark-brown bean is rich in vitamins and protein, while the hardy, spreading tree — sometimes reaching a height of 50 feet — on which it grows in profusion, prospers in the hot limestone zone of the Algarve and in areas with similar climates: parts of the eastern Mediterranean, California and Florida.

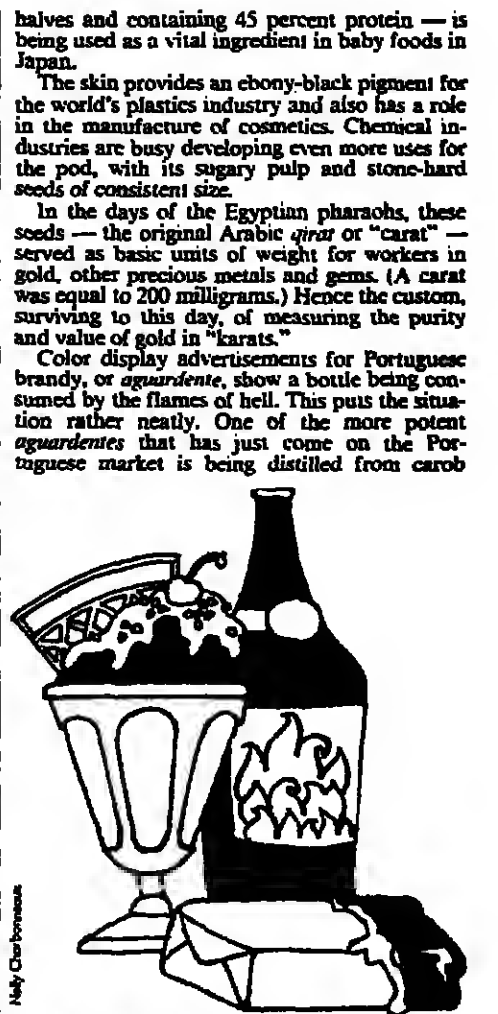
The milled carob bean, a sweetish, subtle blend of chocolate and dates, is being used in the United States, Portugal and elsewhere by chocolate manufacturers. In America, carob bars are being promoted as a dieter's substitute for chocolate — which may also explain why carob ice cream, made from the flour of the crushed bean, has recently become such a popular flavor in the United States.

In Portugal, however, the marketing of "chococarobes" in attractive foil wrappings has been dictated by the fact that Portugal can no longer afford to import cocoa beans in large quantities, with the loss of her African territories.

English schoolboys have always known the wizened bean was a cheap substitute for a candy bar. Similarly, the bean is considered a Christmas treat for children in Austria, where it is known and imported as "St. John's Bread." This is because the beans are "the husks that swine did eat" (St. Luke 15:16) that kept the saint alive during his 40 days and nights in the desert — not by eating locusts as has been popularly supposed. (In ancient Arabic "locust" means both the horn-like pod of a tree and a grasshopper; a "pod" is a case of locust's eggs.)

Since the time of St. John, the carob has often brought relief to the hungry. Here, in times of drought and famine, the peasants of the Algarve turn to it as a nourishing food. They harvest the beans by shaking them from the trees with long bamboo poles, putting them into 15-kilo baskets known as *arrabes*.

In their dried state, the beans are easily stored in sacks and have a long life as "instant protein." Their ground-up mantles also make an agreeable substitute for coffee. In fact, today the bean's "germ" — found between its two



beans at Santa Catarina, in the foothills of the Algarve's "Mountains of the Cauldron."

The result poured from the vats is a clear, fiery liquid that comes in a green flagon with a puce and white label featuring a cluster of black carob beans. It is called *aguardente de alfarroba* and, unlike true brandies, is best kept in the refrigerator and served cold. Costing just over \$2 a bottle, it is not surprising that this particular *aguardente* has a kick like a mule. On the Algarve, carob husks are fed to mules, horses and donkeys as well as livestock.

Christina von Rosen, who owns a tree and plant nursery near the Algarve capital of Faro, sums it up neatly: "There seems to be no end to the uses to which the *alfarrobeira*, or carob bean, can be put. It appears to be truly worth its weight in gold."

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Unlocking Europe's Closets: Gay Liberation Comes On Strong

The love that once dared not speak its name is today shouting it out all over Western Europe. It is heard with mounting intensity at gay bars and homosexual jamborees, through magazines and in street parades. In country after country, the closets are opening for what the French call *le come-out*. On a continent whose homosexuals little more than a generation ago were on Hitler's extermination list, the Gay Liberation movement is firmly rooted and clamoring for equal rights.

The reception by the straight community has, by and large, been remarkably mature and restrained. No Anita Bryant has climbed onto the stage to defend European youth from contamination. Even the churches are trying to tackle the problem with calm and compassion.

The protestant Church of England, for example, has just produced a report saying that homosexual relationships can be justified and homosexuals allowed into the priesthood. The report may yet be rejected by the church's bishops as a whole, but the mere fact that it could have been written is indicative of Europe's changing moral climate.

Even in Israel, where the orthodox Rabbinate wields enormous power, no one tried to stop the gay movement from holding its first open meeting in a square in the heart of Tel Aviv this summer. And while the Old Testament rules that homosexuals must be stoned to death, Israeli civil laws against homosexuality are hardly enforced any longer.

In most Western European countries today, homosexuals no longer have problems with the law. Outright anti-gay legislation barely exists anymore, and the few laws that still exist are mostly ignored.

Last month, Sweden became the first country to declare formally that homosexuality is not an illness. In Holland, homosexual rights are so extensive that Dutch gay liberation movements are mostly crusading for homosexual freedoms in less tolerant countries, such as Greece and the Soviet Union.

In France, the departure of straitlaced Charles de Gaulle has permitted more tolerance toward homosexuality, while in the democracy that has replaced Generalissimo Franco's dictatorship, Spanish homosexuals say they are much better off than they were a few years ago.

But law or no law, homosexuality is still enough of a social taboo to threaten a job, military rank or family stability. The proudly proclaimed liberalism of France and Britain is only skin-deep where gays are concerned. In West Germany, a recent poll showed, homosexuals are despised by more people than are neo-Nazis. And most countries have left their police some leeway for harassing homosexuals under laws to protect minors, keep the streets orderly or, in Spain's case, "protect state security."

Finland has liberalized its laws on homosexuality—but continues to ban its state-run television and radio stations from portraying the subject in a positive light.

Amnesty International has proven reluctant to take up cases of imprisoned homosexuals, says Edmund Lynch of the Dublin-based International Gay Association, which claims to represent at least 10,000 homosexuals in 35 gay movements worldwide.

"In a way it would be easier if we had to wage a legal battle against unfair laws," says a Rome homosexual named Bruno. "Combating social and psychological barriers is much more difficult."

Gays are increasingly willing to fight their battles in public. A Northern Ireland homosexual, Jeff Dugdon, has gone to the European Court of Human Rights to fight Ireland's harsh homosexuality laws, and the court will soon decide whether to take on the case. And after Pope John-Paul II called homosexual acts immoral, the International Gay Association quickly sent him an open letter of protest.

Europe's homosexual movement seems to take its cue almost entirely from the United

States. It shares the same catchwords, like "gay," "cruising" and "le come-out," looks to San Francisco as a mecca of gaydom, and sees Anita Bryant, the Florida orange juice queen turned anti-gay campaigner as its archenemy.

A look at Western Europe country by country shows that, without exception, there has been a loosening of legal restrictions and social prejudice toward homosexuality to some degree in the past decade.

This week France's Antenne-2 TV network aired a film about homosexuality followed by a debate in which 12 homosexuals appeared on-screen, some of whom were clearly identifiable. "This film was necessary," wrote critic Catherine Clement of the socialist daily *Le Matin*, "first of all, to open the ears and the hearts of the deafest."

French essayist Roland Barthes wrote recently that "homosexuality shocks less, but it continues to intrigue." This year *Paris Match* magazine printed a five-page spread on the "homo wave" in France. And a public opinion poll found that about 60 percent of Frenchmen aren't bothered by homosexuality (although 39 percent think it's an illness).

Marseilles hosted the first "summer school for homosexuals" in July. Michel Foucault, France's leading sociologist, came out of the closet. The number of gay bars and nightclubs in Paris has almost tripled over five years, to 80, and the city's weekly entertainment guides now list gay nightclubs separately.

A number of books on homosexuality are being published in France this winter. They range from a study of homosexuality during the Second Empire ("Nos Ancêtres les Pervers," by Pierre Hahn), to "Balzac du Cote de Sodome," by Philippe Berthier (a study of homosexuality in Balzac's works). Also being published is "Homologie, Court Traité des Moeurs," a provocative pamphlet by Michael d'Hermes that attacks the concept of family and includes such pitiful observations as: "The psychiatrist and the priest are the freemen of sex whom one summons the moment one smells a suspicious smell."

Still, France's gay movement is not yet cohesive enough to wield real power, and none of the major political blocs looks ready to go after the homosexual vote.

Technically, homosexuality has not been a crime in predominantly Catholic France since the Napoleonic Code (drawn up by a homosexual, Jean-Jacques de Cambacères) took effect. The Code did not mention homosexuality or any other "unnatural acts." Discriminatory laws did not appear until the Vichy collaborators took power in World War II.

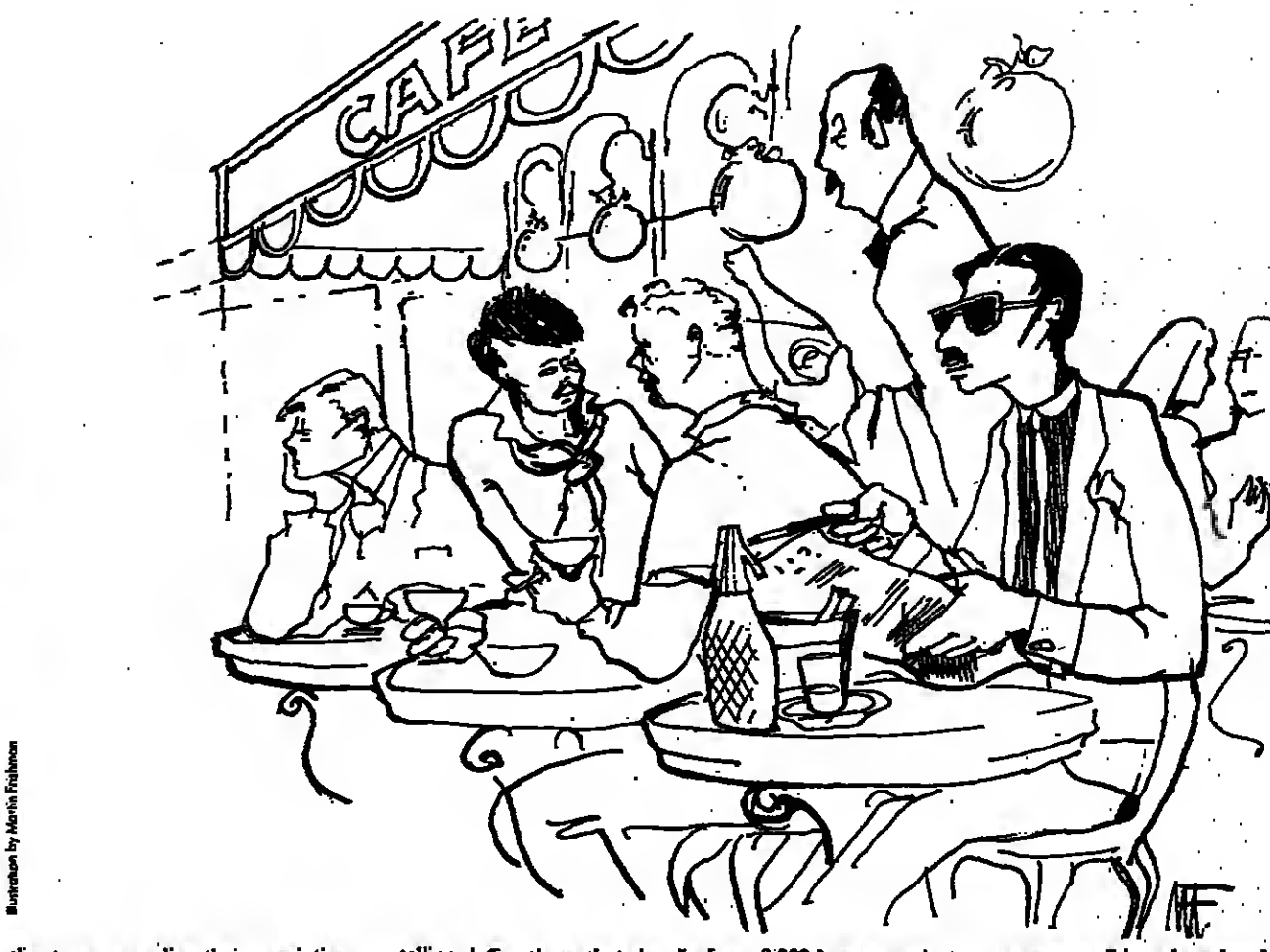
After the Liberation, Charles de Gaulle abolished all Vichy laws except those which set the age of consent for minors at 18 for homosexual acts. For heterosexual coupling the limit is 15.

In 1960, parliament passed a bill declaring homosexuality to be "a social scourge" like tuberculosis and alcoholism. Thus de Gaulle's departure was a blessing to homosexuals. Under the more tolerant regimes of Georges Pompidou and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, attitudes eased up, and convictions for corrupting a minor dropped from 442 in 1961 to 126 last year.

A bill to amend the homosexuality laws has passed the Senate. But it has little hope of passing the lower house. "Deputies don't want to get into trouble in the provinces by appearing to defend homosexuality," explains Denis Brodin, the attorney who drafted a similar Socialist-sponsored bill.

A highly placed French civil servant explains that the chief obstacle homosexuals face is the impossible moral conduct demanded by the civil service, which employs one in every four French workers. "No one enters the civil service without undergoing a moral inquiry by the police," he says.

Until recently, homosexuals wouldn't fight in court for fear of the exposure, says Alexandre Rosier, attorney for 11 homosexuals fined in 1977 after a police swoop on a gay disco. His



clients are appealing their conviction—a telling sign of the bold new face of the fight for gay rights in France.

In Britain, homosexuality has long been a fact of life, yet a sensation sweeps the country each time it is revealed that so-and-so is a "queer," a "poor" or, keeping up with the headlines, a "Thorpe," the latest pejorative term for English homosexuals. The ghost of Queen Victoria still haunts the British Isles.

The gay scene in Britain is, in the words of the successful magazine *Gay News*, "an expanding closet." For although sex between men was decriminalized 12 years ago, most British homosexuals, despite this quip, still won't admit their preference for fear of losing their jobs or social status.

Oscar Wilde, jailed and hounded to his death by charges of homosexuality, was tragically over-optimistic when he joked that no homosexual would ever be prosecuted in Britain because half the people were homosexuals themselves and the other half didn't believe it existed.

Typical of British attitudes was the reaction to a poem published in *Gay News* in 1976 about a soldier expressing homosexual love for Jesus. Hauled before a court on an obscure charge of "blasphemous libel," *Gay News* and its editor, Denis Lemon, were convicted and fined in 1977, and lost an appeal to the House of Lords.

The law itself is ambivalent. Homosexual acts were first outlawed in 1885, but only between men because, the fable goes, Queen Victoria refused to believe that women could have sex together. That law remains unchanged in Scotland and Northern Ireland, but in England and Wales it was revised in 1967 to legalize sex in private between consenting adults over 21.

Legal or not, last year police were on two occasions discovered taking car license numbers outside the meeting place of the Campaign for Homosexual Equality (CHE). CHE claims police generally treat gays as "quasi-criminals."

Still, activists claim more and more homosexuals are coming out of the closet. *Gay News* claims a circulation of 22,000 and a readership

five times that size. In June, 8,000 homosexuals marched through London in the biggest "coming out" Britain has ever known.

When the World Health Organization this year defined homosexuality as an illness, 30 Swedish homosexuals called in sick and then asked for government sick pay. The state welfare board refused, but sought to redress the matter by declaring that homosexuality is not an illness. So Sweden is once again in the forefront of the sexual revolution, where it has always seemed most comfortable.

Swedish homosexuals long ago won the battle still being fought elsewhere in Europe. The country has no laws whatsoever limiting homosexual activities. The last ones were abolished in 1965. Today, Swedish homosexuals can tune into Radio Gay, a weekly broadcast on Stockholm's conventional radio station. For Swedish gays, the battle is over "simply to get out and say, 'I am what you are, get accepted for what you are,'" says Jon Voss, a 19-year-old Radio Gay broadcaster who feels that homosexuals are still "at the bottom of the scale" in his country.

Sweden being a super-welfare state, the biggest problem for a gay couple is to get the bureaucracy to recognize claims for state-subsidized housing, tax-breaks, cheap travel and all the other benefits available to heterosexual couples.

By law, homosexual teachers cannot be fired, but they often face public contempt and the state can relocate them. "It takes a lot of courage to be a homosexual teacher," says Hans Nestén, chairman of the National Association for Sexual Information. And military officers whose homosexuality becomes too well known are invariably forced to retire.

Spanish homosexuals say they live more in fear of the law than gays in any other Western European country except Portugal. At the same time, paradoxically, they enjoy a certain level of acceptance that existed even under Gen. Francisco Franco.

Barcelona is considered Spain's most tolerant city. Police seldom bother gays in the saunas and gay bars, and people no longer are shocked

to see men walking along hand in hand on the tree-lined Ramblas Boulevard, the center of Barcelona nightlife. Eight thousand homosexuals and lesbians demonstrated there on June 24, and police never intervened. The municipality even rented them a hall for a week of "gay cinema."

It is different, however, in the northern port city of Bilbao and in relatively cosmopolitan Madrid, where police sweep regularly through the gay ghetto, detaining bar and nightclub customers. The police also patrol parks and dimly lit streets where homosexuals meet. In all, there are said to be about 600 gays in jail or free on bail, awaiting trial on charges either of public scandal or molesting minors. Sentences on each range from six months to six years.

Despite their complaints, homosexuals say things were worse under Gen. Franco, and that the movement is active, robust and growing in membership, influence and power. Theaters and night clubs often present homosexual themes quite explicitly. A magazine called *Mr. Gay* is sold openly. Daily newspapers and general-interest magazines carry ads offering messages for and by "gays" (Spaniards have taken over the American slang word).

While they complain of police harassment and old-fashioned attitudes in the church and government, Dutch homosexuals are not complaining too loudly. "We have it relatively good here," says Peter Grubb, 30, an American lecturer at the University of Amsterdam. But, he says, "we want full recognition equal to all other Dutchmen."

As one such act of recognition, Dutch gays are campaigning to have a monument set up for the countless Netherlands homosexuals who died in concentration camps as part of Hitler's drive to rid the Reich of "antisocials."

The Dutch Homosexual Association, founded in 1911, is the oldest still existing in Europe. The country has had no laws on homosexuality since it adopted the Napoleonic Code.

Still, the Dutch gay movement is active. Last year it bought a \$50,000, full-page ad in *Time*

magazine to protest Anita Bryant's activities. And a year ago the movement organized "Gay Train," a day when homosexuals rode Dutch trains and demonstrated at each stop against the railroad's refusal to sell them reduced-price family season tickets.

There is no law against homosexuality in West Germany, but anti-gay sentiment flourishes. In 1974, a survey by Bremen University's Ruediger Lautmann found that West Germans are more sympathetic to communists, socialists and prostitutes than they are to homosexuals.

Some sociologists think this dislike may be leftover from the Nazi era. Europe's first homosexual association was founded in 1899 in Germany, but it was disbanded by Hitler, who sent about 250,000 homosexuals to concentration camps. They had to wear pink triangles. Virtually none survived.

This summer, Frankfurt witnessed a week-long festival of gay activism called *Homotopia* that demonstrated how wide the closet door have been flung open in West Germany. A pile of extracts from the brochures they distributed "As teachers we are thrown out of schools, as parents we are persecuted in the darkest corners. As children we are warned about us, we are beaten up, we are thrown into dungeons."

At the seventh annual convention of the Revolutionary Italian Homosexual Front (FUORI) in Turin this year, Italian gays demonstrated the streets, offering a reward for the capture of the Ayatollah Khomeini, under whose Islamic regime a number of men have been executed for homosexual acts. And in Rome, another homosexual group is planning a month-long gay festival which they hope will give birth to Europe's first homosexual archive.

But, despite the publicity they attract, primarily in the radical or left-wing press, these groups are small and relatively few Italian homosexuals have actually come out of the closet.

Italy has no laws for or against homosexuality. But this does not make Italy a gay paradise. When FUORI was founded in 1971, response was limited. Not until four years later, prompted by the murder of homosexual poet and musician Pier Paolo Pasolini, did Italian state radio and television even dare utter the word homosexual. Centuries of taboo set by church and by a society that has always stressed masculinity worked to keep the Italian closet firmly locked.

But in recent years the homosexual movement has gained momentum, helped by the youth and feminist movements that have brought sexual issues into the open. FUORI's biggest step toward acceptance was its Italian (four years ago) with the Radical Party. Italy's chief champion of civil rights causes. Other homosexual militants have since chosen to associate themselves with other leftist groups within the new counter-culture movement.

According to FUORI, more than 3,000 Italians belong to homosexual movements. In recent years, homosexual clubs have sprung up in many cities. There are several homosexual magazines and theatre groups, a legal aid society helps homosexual victims of violence, and some private radio stations now reserve several hours a week for programs run by homosexuals. Twenty Italian cities, including some in the strongly "macho" south, have small local homosexual liberation groups.

But FUORI admits it is difficult to rally more than 50 people for a demonstration in which participants must be "banned" or even "seized." And often fear that coming out will affect if they came out. If discharged from the army, they might be unable to join the civil service.

Common prejudices may have been bolstered by the Vatican's document on sexual ethics issued three years ago, which defined homosexuality as a sickness that becomes a sin if put into practice.

This *International Herald Tribune* survey was compiled from reports by Elaine Daveport, *Herald Tribune*, Jules Farber, *Sari Gilbert*, John Herbert, *Alexandra Stanley* and *Gale Wiley*.

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New Growth Waves

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COMPANY	INDUS.	1979 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE, MAR. 5	HIGH-LOW HIGH-LOW	P/R	6 YRS. (%)	BANK. PER SEC.— 74, 77, 78	SPBL. QUES. (1000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	Bank	Fr51.40 - 25	157	162 - 160	32	6.7	33.17 - 13.51 - 4.88	13,284	Net progress in 1st semester '79 results of bank and most of its subsidiaries.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	985 - 413	573	527 - 515	4	8.2	30.34c- 83.50c- 133.40c	600	First-semester 1979 net profit = 41.08MF vs. 25.18 MF same period 1978.
DAN GERVAS DANONE	Glass food	1000 - 451.50	810	840 - 799	41	3.7	20.12c- 6.04c- 19.69c	2,332	1st semester '79 consolidated turnover = 8,127 MF (+12%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air transp.	266 - 185	212.30	211.30 - 208	10	5.9	13.34 - 16.50c- 22.40c	1,866	1978 net consol. profit 49.7 MF (Fr. 22.40 per share) vs. 36.6 MF.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	168.80 - 122	138.90	142.80 - 137	8	6.1	24.40c- 14.51c- 16.80c	1,672	1st sem. '79 consol. turnover = 3,001 bil. Fr. vs. 2,614 bil. Fr. in '78 (+4.7%).
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	171 - 125.80	163	164.50 - 163.50	9	5.2	14.08c- 15.90c- 17.55c	5,768	1st sem. '79 net profit = 50.72 MF vs. 32.75 MF in '78 (+59%).
CRUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	87.50 - 52	63	65 - 62	—	—	-5.5c- — —	3,684	Parent company's 1st semester '79 turnover (as listed) = 3,359 MF (+1.6%).
ELF - AQUITAINE	Petrol	1385 - 445	1104	1174 - 1095	13	1.6	55.63c- 97.00c- 83.00c	17,729	Sogepar net profit for year ending Sept. 30, '79 = 35.7 MF (+26.1%).
ELURAFRANCE	Holding	387 - 303	324.50	329 - 324.80	4	4.8	54.30c- 69.50c- 81.60c	2,193	Net profit for year ending September 30, '79 = 50.54 MF.
ERODO S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	465.10 - 310	316	325 - 321.10	4	6.6	73.01c- 78.50c- 73.70c	2,204	1st sem. '79 consol. turnover = 3,100 MF up 23% vs. same period '78.
EUROMETAL	Mining	82.50 - 52	61	63.60 - 60	13	6.2	5.23 - 4.73 - 4.55	7,944	Copperweld (USA) turnover 1st sem. '79 = \$255.5 MIL. vs. \$212.8 MIL. (+20%).
EUROTRON	Electronic	9000 - 4899	7160	7670 - 7140	13	1.3	99.79 - 337.70 - 580	259	Matra issues non convertible loan of 200 MF.
FOUET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	600 - 432.50	490	514 - 490	15	2.1	127.1c- 20.80c- 33.0c	3,158	1978 net dividend of Fr. 10.50 vs. Fr. 8.40 in '77 (+29%).
FOURNET-UG. KUHLMANN	Chemusin	114.90 - 69	94.10	99 - 93.60	9	5.3	6.00c- 14.80c- 10.30c	25,491	1st semester '79 net consol. profit = 450 MF vs. 150 MF for same period '78.
SA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	481 - 255.20	257	270 - 255.20	2	5.3	132.77 - 134.45c- 112.88c	12,312	1st semes. '79 net profits Peugeot car = 59.2 MF, Citroen cars = 149.5 MF.
AFRIMAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol	229 - 70.20	175	175 - 166	—	4.0	— — — —	5,450	1st. sem. '79 turnover (as listed) = 10,738 MF vs. 9,176 MF in '78 (+17%).
EDOUTE	Mail order	567 - 414	431	438 - 430	10	4.6	47.85c- 44.25c- 41.75c	926	Six months (March 1-Aug. 31) consol. turnover = 1,968 MF (+14.6%).
EUROPE-POULINC	Chemicals	153.40 - 98	139.50	147.10 - 144.50	11	5.0	6.34 - 4.37c- 13.00c	18,941	New acetic acid unit will be operational in one year.
EUROCO	Invest. Corp.	370 - 289.70	289.70	340 - 331.60	—	—	(not relevant)	25,300	Redoxco's investments total Fr.625 million (20.8% mortgages, 70.2% equity).
EURO ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1940 - 1170	1190	1230 - 1170	—	—	87.48 - 70.00c- —	310	SA Rossignol Canada takes majority interest in Montreal Ski Importer.
EUROSON-BRANDT	Electrical Electronic	273 - 185.20	203	213.50 - 203	9	5.3	28.60 - 27.19 - 27.71c	4,862	1979 group net consolidated profit should progress once again.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 05-11-2010 BY 60322 UCBAW/SJS/STP

(Continued on Page 13)

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	French Franc
1M 15% 15%	8 1/2 - 8 3/4	2 1/2 - 2 3/4	1 1/2 - 1 3/4
3M 15% 15%	8 1/2 - 8 3/4	2 1/2 - 2 3/4	1 1/2 - 1 3/4
6M 15% 15%	8 1/2 - 8 3/4	2 1/2 - 2 3/4	1 1/2 - 1 3/4
1Y 14% 14%	8 1/2 - 8 3/4	2 1/2 - 2 3/4	1 1/2 - 1 3/4

Chicago Futures

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	240 1/2	241 1/2	240 1/2	240 1/2	+1/2
SOYBEAN	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4
CORN	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/4

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	240 1/2	241 1/2	240 1/2	240 1/2	+1/2
SOYBEAN	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4

Currency Rates

	\$	£	DM	FF	L.L.	Glt.	RF com.	Swiss	Danish
American	1.00	0.75	1.75	6.55	136.00	166.00	136.00	136.00	136.00
British	0.75	1.00	1.75	6.55	136.00	166.00	136.00	136.00	136.00
French	6.55	6.55	1.75	1.00	136.00	166.00	136.00	136.00	136.00
German	1.75	1.75	1.00	1.75	136.00	166.00	136.00	136.00	136.00
Italian	166.00	166.00	166.00	166.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Japanese	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Swiss	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Danish	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	1.00	1.00

Purported Inside Look at GM by Ex-Aide

(Continued from Page 11)

sink his attempts to launch a new car company. Thus, the book purported yesterday published without Mr. DeLoe's cooperation.

An aide said yesterday that Mr. DeLoe had not seen the book and would have no public comment.

A General Motors spokesman said that company executives have copies of the book but were not ready to comment on it. "We may have some comment on the book later," he said.

In the book published yesterday, Mr. DeLoe reportedly states that GM public relations people leaked a damaging draft of a speech in which he criticized the company's cars, thus diminishing his reputation in the hierarchy. "I was viewed as their token hippie," Mr. DeLoe is quoted as saying.

The 54-year-old Mr. DeLoe is getting ready to produce a two-seat sports car, called the DMC-12, with an engine in the rear. The car will be built at a new factory in Northern Ireland for DeLoe Motor Co. and sold through a network of dealers in the United States; of about 300 dealers currently signed up, 55 percent sell GM cars.

Among purported revelations by Mr. DeLoe in the book, which Mr. Wright says the former GM executive approved in 1975:

- In the wake of race riots in Detroit in the 1960s, Mr. DeLoe proposed, and Detroit officials eagerly paved the way for, construction in that city of a new Pontiac assembly plant. The proposal was "rejected out of hand" by GM management, he purportedly said. "Memphis and Oklahoma City were chosen as the sites for new assembly plants in the face of compelling economic and social reasons for locating in Detroit."
- "Never once while I was in General Motors management did I hear substantial social concern raised about the impact of our business on America, its consumers or the economy."
- Repeatedly, in the 1960s, proposals that GM start building smaller and more fuel-efficient cars were rejected. One reason GM management refused was because "we make more money on big cars."
- GM pressured its executives to make substantial and possibly improper political campaign contributions.

Although the outlook for 1980 "is not anywhere near" the recession year of 1974 and 1975, the world could plunge into a deeper one if inflation is not brought under control soon and if members do not strengthen their energy policies, the OECD experts maintain.

However, the world's gradual adjustment to the new situation of lower growth leads to some cautious optimism.

Low Growth Said Forecast

(Continued from Page 11)

ble, given the effect of higher oil prices, tighter anti-inflationary policies and slipping business confidence.

A big question mark involves the future strategy of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and especially the growing go-it-alone attitude of certain members, the sources said, adding: "The outlook is and will remain dominated by oil developments."

Another disquieting development is the unusual synchronization of moves towards more restrictive monetary and fiscal policies that

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Lead	18 1/2	+1/4
Zinc	18 1/2	+1/4
Nickel	18 1/2	+1/4
Platinum	18 1/2	+1/4
Palladium	18 1/2	+1/4
Rhodium	18 1/2	+1/4
Rosin	18 1/2	+1/4
Sulfur	18 1/2	+1/4
Uranium	18 1/2	+1/4
Vanadium	18 1/2	+1/4
Wolfram	18 1/2	+1/4
Zirconium	18 1/2	+1/4

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close	Change
SUGAR	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
COFFEE	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
TEA	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
COCOA	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
WHEAT	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
SOYBEAN	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
CORN	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
BARLEY	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
RYE	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
OATS	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
WHEAT	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
SOYBEAN	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
CORN	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
BARLEY	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
RYE	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
OATS	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close	Change
SUGAR	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
COFFEE	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
TEA	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
COCOA	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
WHEAT	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
SOYBEAN	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
CORN	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
BARLEY	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
RYE	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
OATS	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
WHEAT	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
SOYBEAN	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
CORN	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
BARLEY	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
RYE	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
OATS	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25

Market Summary

	High	Low	Close	Change
NYSE Most Active				
Volume (in millions)	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
Advances	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
Declines	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
Unchanged	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
Volume Down (millions)	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
Unchanged	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
New High	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25
New Low	17.00	16.50	16.75	+0.25

Nedbank Group Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

PROFIT AND FINAL DIVIDEND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1979

Profit
The following consolidated profits, subject to final audit, for the year ended 30th September, 1979 have been arrived at after making transfers to internal reserves.

	1979	1978
Taxed income	R49 120 000	R38 260 000
Less: Outside shareholders' interest in the profits of subsidiaries	1 727 000	1 551 000

Profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the Nedbank Group	R47 393 000	R36 709 000
Fully paid ordinary shares in issue	87 475 497	86 086 000
Earnings per share	54.1 cents	42.7 cents
Dividends - paid and proposed - per share	27.0 cents	21.0 cents

Final dividend
A final dividend of 18.5 cents per share is proposed, which together with the interim dividend of 8.5 cents per share, makes a total dividend for the year ended 30th September 1979 of 27.0 cents per share.

The final dividend will be payable to shareholders registered in the books of the company at the close of business on 28th December 1979. Dividend warrants will be posted on or about 25th January 1980. Non-resident shareholders tax will be deducted from dividends payable to non-resident shareholders. The transfer registers of the company will be closed from 29th December 1979 to 6th January 1980, both days inclusive.

Comment
The after tax profit increased by 29.1% to R47 393 000. Commensurately the return on Group shareholders funds increased from 18.6% to 21.1%. Based on a twice covered dividend policy the Group maintained its capital surplus position and can service a substantial growth in liabilities to the public. Total assets increased by 14% to R3 745 245 000.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in Cape Town on 10th December 1979 and the Annual Report will be posted to shareholders on 17th November 1979.

F. J. C. Cronjé (Chairman)
Registered Office:
81 Main Street
Johannesburg 2001

23rd October 1979.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISING

November 8, 1979

The most used value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss Funds where quotes are based on bank prices. The following examples of symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (a) - annually.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

(a) Swiss Fund: SF 12.50

(a) Swiss Fund: SF 12.50

(a) Swiss Fund: SF 12.50

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(a) Swiss Fund: SF 12.50

(a) Swiss Fund: SF 12.50

Dow Jones Averages

November 8, 1979

Volume (in millions)

Advances

Declines

Unchanged

Volume Down (millions)

Unchanged

New High

New Low

Volume (in millions)

Advances

Declines

Unchanged

Volume Down (millions)

Unchanged

New High

New Low

Volume (in millions)

Advances

Declines

Unchanged

Volume Down (millions)

Unchanged

New High

New Low

Volume (in millions)

Advances

Declines

Unchanged

Volume Down (millions)

Unchanged

New High

New Low

Volume (in millions)

Advances

Declines

Unchanged

Volume Down (millions)

Unchanged

New High

New Low

Volume (in millions)

Advances

Declines

European Gold Markets

November 8, 1979

A.M. P.M. N.C.

London

Zurich

Paris

Frankfurt

Amsterdam

Brussels

Milan

Athens

Lisbon

Madrid

Barcelona

Valencia

Seville

Bilbao

Zaragoza

Pamplona

San Sebastian

Gijón

León

Valladolid

Burgos

Salamanca

Tordesillas

Vitoria

Alava

Bizkaia

Gipuzkoa

Biscaya

Cantabria

Castile

Aragon

Catalonia

Balearic Islands

Canary Islands

Madeira

Azores

Portugal

Spain

France

Germany

Italy

Greece

Cash Prices

November 8, 1979

Commodity and unit

The Year

FOODS

Cereals

Wheat

حکایت از ابن ابی عمیر

[illegible]

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked \$

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
38035 Abitibi	518 1/2	17 1/2	17 3/4	- 1/2

[illegible]

Tokyo Exchange

Midday Indicated Prices, November 8, 1979

[illegible]

408	Yokada
392	Tellin
318	Tokyo Marine

November 1, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	292.38	293.38
Toronto	1,572.20	1,578.50

Montreal: Stock Exchange-Industrials Index
 Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Viking Resource

Stock Indexes

November 8, 1977				
	Close	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	85.25	82.45	94.38	82.40
Brussels (2)	125.77	125.43	131.72	107.79
Frankfurt (2)	125.00	124.00	130.00	107.00
London 30	412.20	418.18	598.48	412.20
London 500 (4)	344.25	334.34	395.45	312.50
Paris (1)	84.64	82.25	93.45	81.45
Porto (6)	122.68	123.86	141.57	78.17
Stockhol (7)	696.37	696.37	700.00	692.50
Tokyo (8)	344.25	340.00	437.87	405.13
Tokyo (9)	439.642	438.682	457.788	429.67
Zurich (10)	327.50	328.00	358.00	326.40

ESCORTS & GUIDES

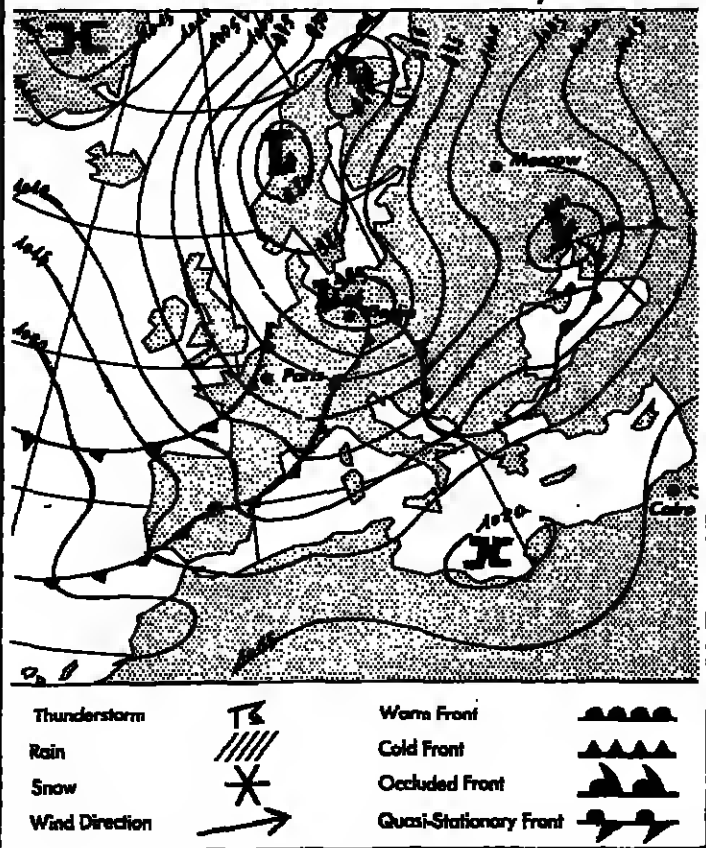
(Continued from Back Page)

[illegible]

7 Peace Prize co-winner in 1978
8 Word with come or sing
9 "Mighty"—a Rose
10 Inter—
11 Circus family
12 Indefinite
13 Property or poise
14 Celebration, as for St. Rocco
15 Odometer recording
16 Catch
17 Slangy suffix for pay or buff
18 Establish or confirm
19 Govt. agency
20 Mouth: Comb. form
21 Sprints
22 Am
23 Bernadette, for
24
25 Heathen nation of the Bible
26 Highly prized person
27 Next year's albums
28 River of China
29 —averages
40 Sequence
46 Overcharges
51 Opifer
52 In reserve
54 Briefly
55 Afresh
56 Sparkle
57 Details
58 Expansive, for
59
60 Toledo product
61 Writer James
65 Women's service org.
66 Slangy refusal

ALBANY	C	F	ALBANY	C	F	
ALBANY	14	57	Fair	14	61	
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Cloudy	25	77	
ANAKA	20	64	Cloudy	14	59	
ATHENS	20	64	Cloudy	4	39	
BEIMUT	23	73	Cloudy	1	34	
BELGRADE	17	52	Cloudy	8	46	
BELLIN	5	41	New YORK	6	50	
BRUSSELS	9	48	Fair	19	64	
BUCHAREST	16	59	Fair	8	32	
BUDAPEST	8	46	Showers	12	54	
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy	1	30	
COPENHAGEN	7	43	Cloudy	21	78	
COSTA DEL SOL	14	61	Cloudy	15	59	
DUBLIN	4	46	Showers	3	37	
EDINBURGH	7	45	Cloudy	18	64	
FLORENCE	16	64	Cloudy	24	75	
FRANKFURT	12	54	Overcast	17	63	
GENEVA	13	55	Overcast	23	72	
HELINSKI	2	26	Fair	15	59	
HOUSTON	20	64	Cloudy	WABSA	3	37
ISTANBUL	14	57	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	10	58
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Cloudy	ZURICH	14	57
LISBON	11	52	Cloudy			
LONDON	9	48	Overcast			
LOS ANGELES	9	48	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT local time.)

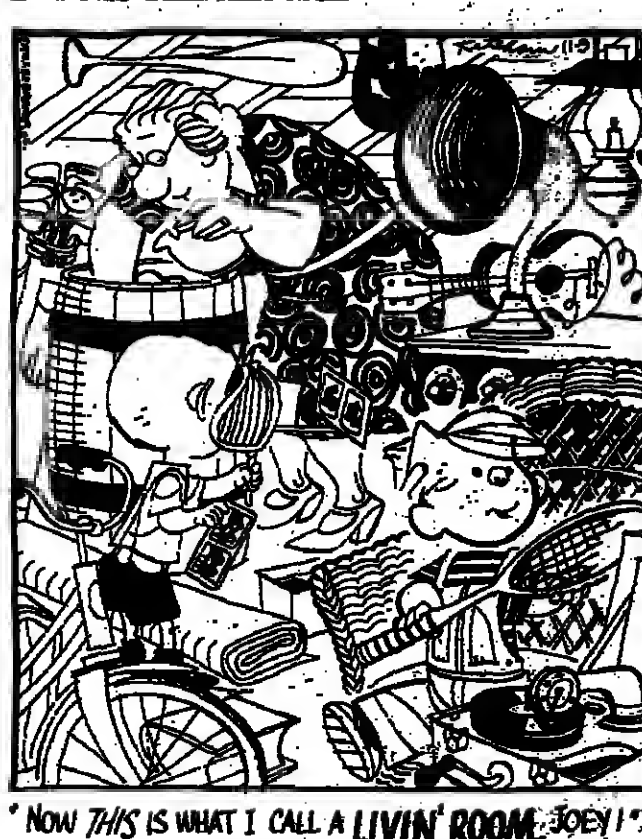
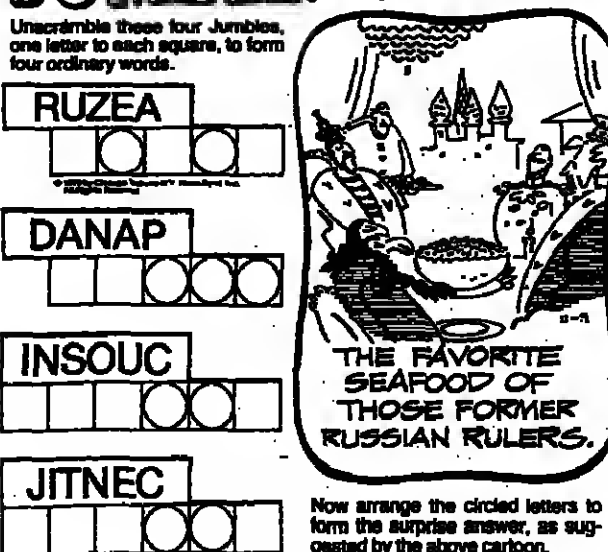
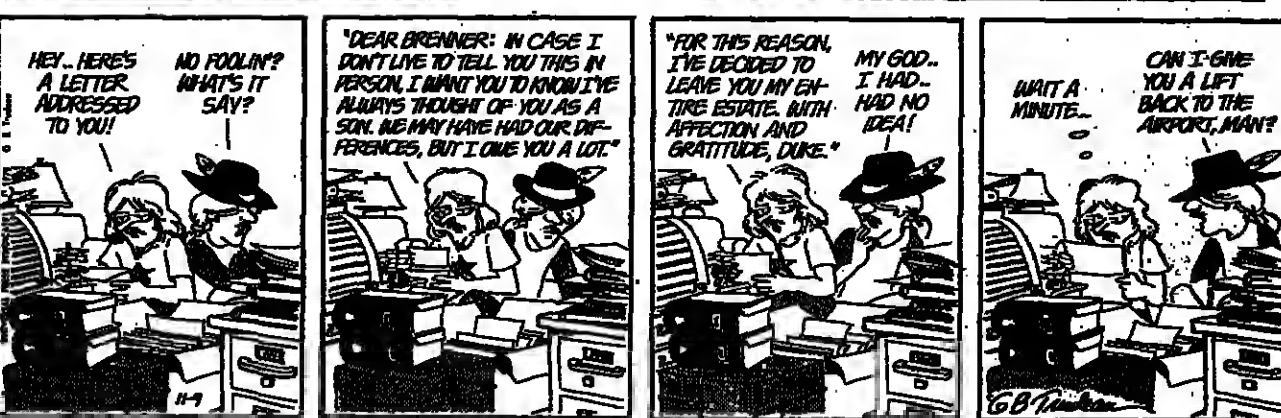
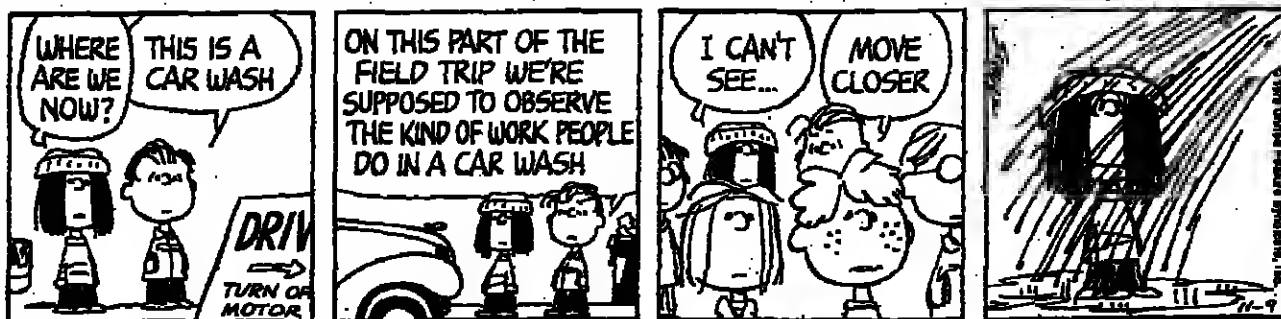


HOUSTON, Nov. 8 (UPI) — A heart specialist warns joggers against developing a false sense of security about heart disease and says that long-distance runners still must watch their diets.

"There is an increasing — and unjustified — misconception that if you run you'll have immunity against developing coronary artery disease," Dr. Herman Hellestein, a Case Western Reserve University professor, said yesterday. "Running won't prevent heart disease nor will it keep cardiac patients from getting into trouble again."

"The single most important exercise for most of us — and the one known for hundreds of years — is pushing ourselves away from the table when we're not quite full," Dr. Hellestein insisted.

Instead of becoming involved in an exercise addiction syndrome, the doctor said, most people should take measures like walking more and lifting more or taking stairs instead of elevators.



A TURNING WHEEL
Three Decades of the Asian Revolution
as Witnessed by a Correspondent for The New York Times
 By Robert Shaplen. Random House. 397 pp. \$15.
 Reviewed by William Shawcross

ROBERT SHAPLEN has spent more than 30 years in Asia, much of that time as a correspondent of *The New Yorker*. He arrived, as a war correspondent, in the Philippines in 1944. He was writing of Vietnam even before Gram Greene went there to produce "The Quiet American" in the '50s. He saw the growth of U.S. commitment through the '60s. He was still there to witness the U.S. evacuation in 1975. In many ways Shaplen was the dean of the American press corps in Saigon; no one knew more minutely than he the intricate dances of Vietnamese politics. Younger journalists were assigned to Vietnam in the '60s; it was often to Shaplen's work that their editors referred.

In "A Turning Wheel," Shaplen surveys the recent political, social and economic histories of Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Korea and Japan. He does not deal directly with China, but the impact of Peking's policies upon each country in the region is discussed as are those of the United States. The book draws on varied sources: Shaplen's own copious travels and interviews, government statistics, academic and other studies. It was probably the most comprehensive source for journalists, businessmen and others interested in the area.

"Bleeding" Theory

Shuplin begins his book with a chapter on Indochina. Although he does not deal at length with the origins of U.S. policy there, his opinion is clear. "I still believe . . . that the war was essentially a political rather than a military one, which is to say that it was not a military necessity but could have been ameliorated and compromised sooner." As for the domino theory, he thinks today, after Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia, that even if it was always "too simplistic," it still has some validity. "I have always preferred to think in terms of a 'bleeding' theory rather than of falling dominoes, and if the Vietnamese revolution, with fresh blood in its veins, now bleed across the Cambodian border into Thailand . . . all the ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations comprising Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand] nations would sooner or later be affected."

Apart from his treatment of Japan, whose history traces 1945 Shuplin covers at length, he deals principally with events since 1975, providing an extensive account of the effect that the U.S. defeat and Vietnam's intransigence have had in the area. Since, like most journalists, he has been unable to visit

Cambodia or Vietnam since 1975, his accounts of other countries in the region are inevitably fuller. He warns that the newly united Socialist Republic of Vietnam will "be a force to be reckoned with in Asia."

the Philippines he thinks "the
lutionary pendulum could
further the authoritarian rig-
it could swing left, under some
ism, communism. But it won't
still." As for Indonesia, he
that without appropriate devel-
ment "it will either break down
blow up again," as in 1965. For K
rea, Shaplen points out. On the
long-term solution is reunification:
He thinks the United States should
take a lead, encouraging bilateral
talks, opening a dialogue with
North Korea and enlisting Peking's
support to broaden negotiations. To
leave the two Koreas to "become
stronger militarily and glare down
each other's throats is to court dis-
aster."

Triangular Relationship

"A Turning Wheel" deals most fully with Japan, perhaps because Shaplen was there when MacArthur first formed the postwar society; and he has retained a well-informed affection for the country ever since. He is concerned less with "isolationism and protectionism" may coincide with or rather lead to a resurgence of Japanese nationalism and militarism and points out that much depends on how the United States redevelops its Pacific role. He tries to see a new, uncompetitive triangle of Japan, Europe and the U.S., with Tokyo and Washington. But he fears that faced with another crisis in Asia, say in Korea, the United States might even use nuclear weapons "to stem the tide of aggression, or in the mistaken belief that it would put an end to a brush war that threatened to get out of hand." That, he says, is wildly, and dangerously, wrong. A war that could easily trigger a wider nuclear war in Europe and elsewhere.

The author's knowledge and love of Asia are apparent throughout his valuable, somber book. At times his enjoyment of the area is also plain — as in his description of a crazy trip with a laughing taxi driver through a Manila monsoon, or in his gentle description of Burma, which (like Cambodia) had been *managed* through neutrality to prosper, in contrast against many of the more brutally ravages of recent years. But on the whole he is sparing with his images and his personal recollections. This is perhaps a pity because such a distinguished correspondent must have whole galleries in his mind (and tea chests of notes and books) crammed with stories, incidents, horrors, jokes, personalities which would bring to life the poignant beauty and the problems of Asia. In the end, however, the political works rarely can. The publishers claim that this book is Staeplén's magnum opus. I suspect that they are wrong and that he must even now be preparing that.

William Shawcross is the author of "Sideshow: Nixon, Kissinger and the Destruction of Cambodia." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.
©The Washington Post

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (UPI) — Thirty French Impressionist paintings owned by Paulette Goddard, the former Hollywood film star, were sold at auction last night for \$3.1 million.

The 67-year-old actress, a resident of Switzerland, attended the sale at the Sotheby Parke Bernet galleries. Sotheby's pre-sale estimate for the collection was \$2.9 million. Miss Goddard also will sell her Impressionist drawings and a group of late Egyptian mummy por-

A Cezanne landscape of houses with red roofs in Provence, painted in 1882, was sold to an anonymous Paris collector for \$560,000. The same collector bought a Monet view of Venice for \$250,000 and a Renoir portrait for \$180,000.

Other top prices were \$440,000 for a Monet view of ducal palace in Venice, purchased by a New York dealer, and \$325,000 for a Cezanne landscape sold to an anonymous bidder.

By Alan Truscott

A BORDERLINE slam contract needs careful handling and on the diagrammed deal South landed in six hearts.

The opening one-no-trump bid promised 15 to 18 high-card points, and the response of three hearts showed at least six hearts and interest in slam. Both players made cue-bids, and six hearts was duly reached.

On the surface, it appears that South must pick up the diamond

NORTH(D)
 ♦788
 ♥Q2
 ♦AKQ8
 ♠A976

WEST
 ♦KQJ4
 ♥984
 ♠82
 ♣J108

EAST
 ♦232
 ♥J5
 ♣7654
 ♠K442

SOUTH
♦A105
♥AK18273
♦73
♦Q5

Neither side was vulnerable. The bid-

Hand			
North	East	South	West
1N.T.	Pass	3♥	Pass
4♣	Pass	4♣	Pass
5♠	Pass	6♥	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade king.

South held up his spade ace for one round, led to the heart queen and cashed the club ace, a key play. He then played four more rounds of trumps, reaching this position:

NORTH
 ♠7
 ♥—
 ♦AKQ10
 ♣—

WEST
 ♠J
 ♥—
 ♦983
 ♣J

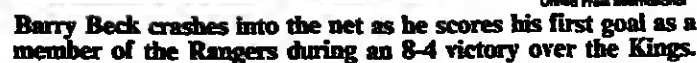
EAST
 ♠—
 ♥—
 ♦J654
 ♣K

SOUTH
 ♠18
 ♥77
 ♦72

When the last trump was led and the spade seven was thrown from the dummy, the defense was helpless. West had to keep the spade jack and East the club queen, so the diamond jack was due to fall somehow. As it happened, it was East who was squeezed, but the same fate would have befallen West if he had held four diamonds, including the jack.

Burden on Beck: Will His Best Be Enough?

But the skeptics still are not convinced. The skeptics are waiting to see if the Rockies also trade their star forward, Wilf Paiement, to the Philadelphia Flyers, whose owners have loudly protested a Meadowlands franchise. Sometimes sportsmen are politicians too.



to Fight Tate

EASTERN CONFERENCE				Pacific Division			
Atlantic Division							
	W	L	Pct. GB		W	L	Pct. GB
Philadelphia	11	2	.844	Portland	11	3	.786
Boston	9	2	.818	Los Angeles	9	4	.692
New York	7	5	.583	Golden State	7	5	.583
Washington	7	6	.538	Phoenix	6	5	.551
New Jersey	4	4	.500	Seattle	6	5	.551
	4	18	.286	San Diego	4	9	.303
Central Division				Westminster's Results			
	W	L	Pct. GB				
Atlanta	15	5	.687	Houston 160, New Jersey 187, Dallas 22, Phila-			
San Antonio	7	6	.538	delphia 118, Klamath Falls 118, Collins 30			
Cleveland	6	4	.629	Douglas 24, Bismarck 25, Weidman 8, Robinson			
Indiana	5	9	.400	18, Port 181.			
Houston	4	7	.364	Denver 321, Seattle 92 (Lost 2), McGinnis 15,			
Seattle	4	8	.333	Williams 22, Brown 14.			
				Indiana 97, Portland 90 (Edwards 22, A. John-			
WESTERN CONFERENCE				son 162, Owens 12, Lutz 12).			
Midwest Division				Boston 175, San Antonio 165 (Bird 18, Ford 18,			
	W	L	Pct. GB	Garvin 25, Kozan 197.			
Minneapolis	10	3	.769	San Diego 114, Phoenix 102 (Free 45, Mober 17)			
Kansas City	5	9	.357	Adams 27, San Antonio 21.			
Chicago	4	9	.306	Atlanta 113, Detroit 107 (Drew 28, Forvie 18)			
Utah	3	11	.214	Los Angeles 120, Los Angeles 39 (Portis 26,			
Phoenix	2	10	.167	Short 26; Wilkins 18, Abdul-Jabbar 14, Johnson 14)			

These and other statistics have kept the mimeograph machines working overtime on the Brigham Young campus in Provo, Utah, as the Cougars celebrate their first 10-0 appearance in the national rankings and their first eight-game winning streak. Wilson flew to New York on Sunday for a church-sponsored "Fireside" talk with 225 young Mormons that night in Connecticut. The next day, before returning to Utah, he and his coach, Mel Edwards, made themselves available for interviews at the

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						WALSH CONFERENCE					
Pawcatuck Division						North Division					
	W	L	T	Pts.	GF		W	L	T	Pts.	GF
Philadelphia	10	1	1	21	55	Buffalo	8	3	3	19	54
Athens	6	4	0	15	57	St. Paul	7	4	3	19	56
NY Islanders	4	5	1	13	47	Quebec	6	4	2	16	53
Quebec	4	5	1	13	47	Windsor	5	5	2	12	49
Washington	4	5	2	10	41	Montreal 2, New					
						Montreal 3, (2)					
Smythe Division						N. Y. Rangers 5,					
	W	L	T	Pts.	GF		W	L	T	Pts.	GF
Vancouver	4	4	5	12	41	42	(3), Nilsson (3)				
San Jose	3	5	3	11	35	43	44				
Winnipeg	6	7	3	11	39	45	46				
Chicago	2	6	3	9	25	34	47				
Edmonton	2	6	3	9	25	34	48				
Colorado	2	8	2	6	32	44	49				
							50				
WALSH CONFERENCE						Winnipeg 2, (2)					
North Division						Winnipeg 3, (2)					
	W	L	T	Pts.	GF		W	L	T	Pts.	GF
Montreal 3, Los											
Los Angeles	7	6	2	16	45	54					
Hartford	4	6	2	10	36	35					
Los Angeles	4	6	3	11	41	47					
Detroit	4	6	2	10	37	39					
Winnipeg 4, (4)						Winnipeg 5, (4)					

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(Continued from Back Page)

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